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Britain's A. T. S. Girls

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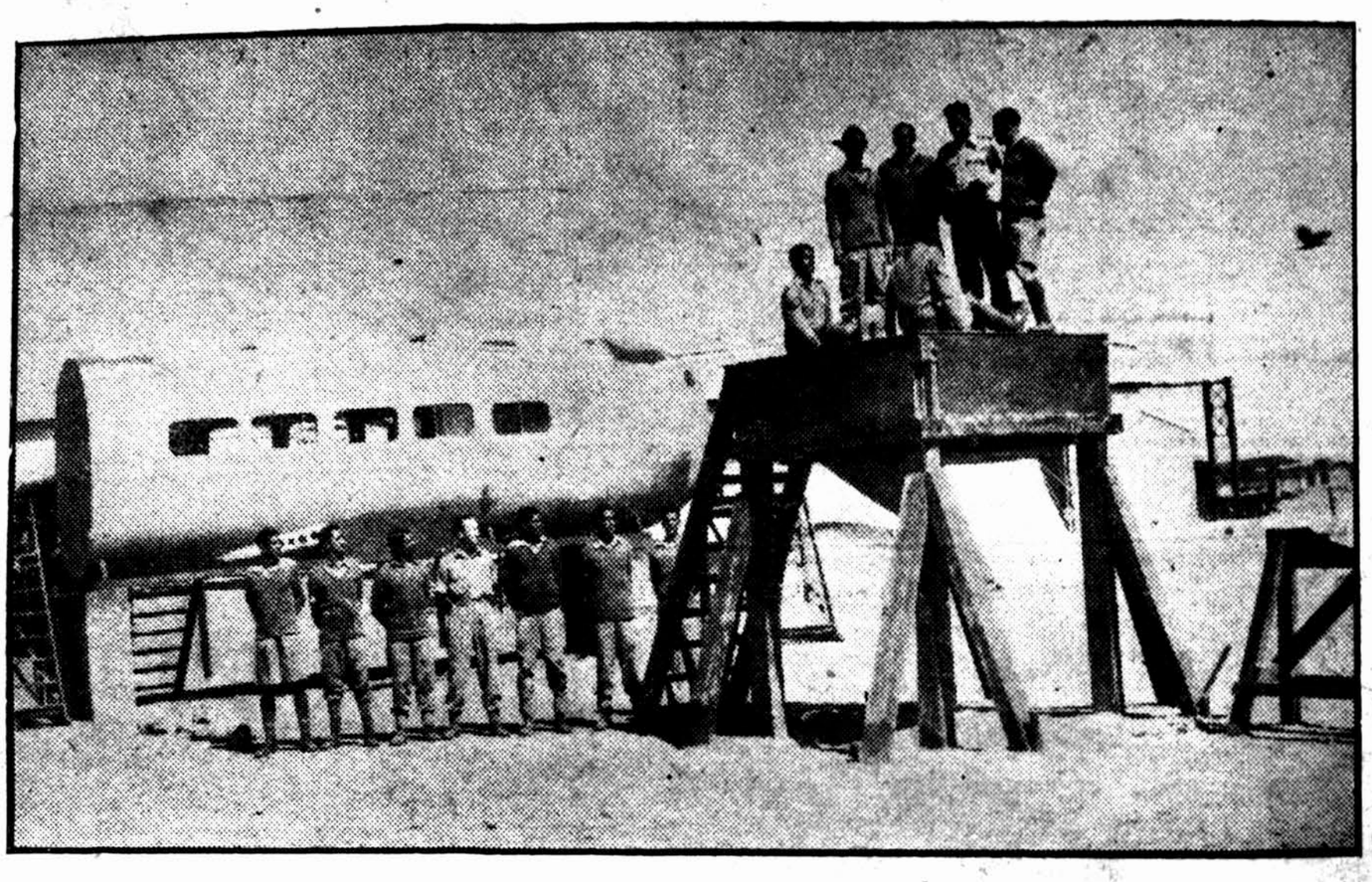
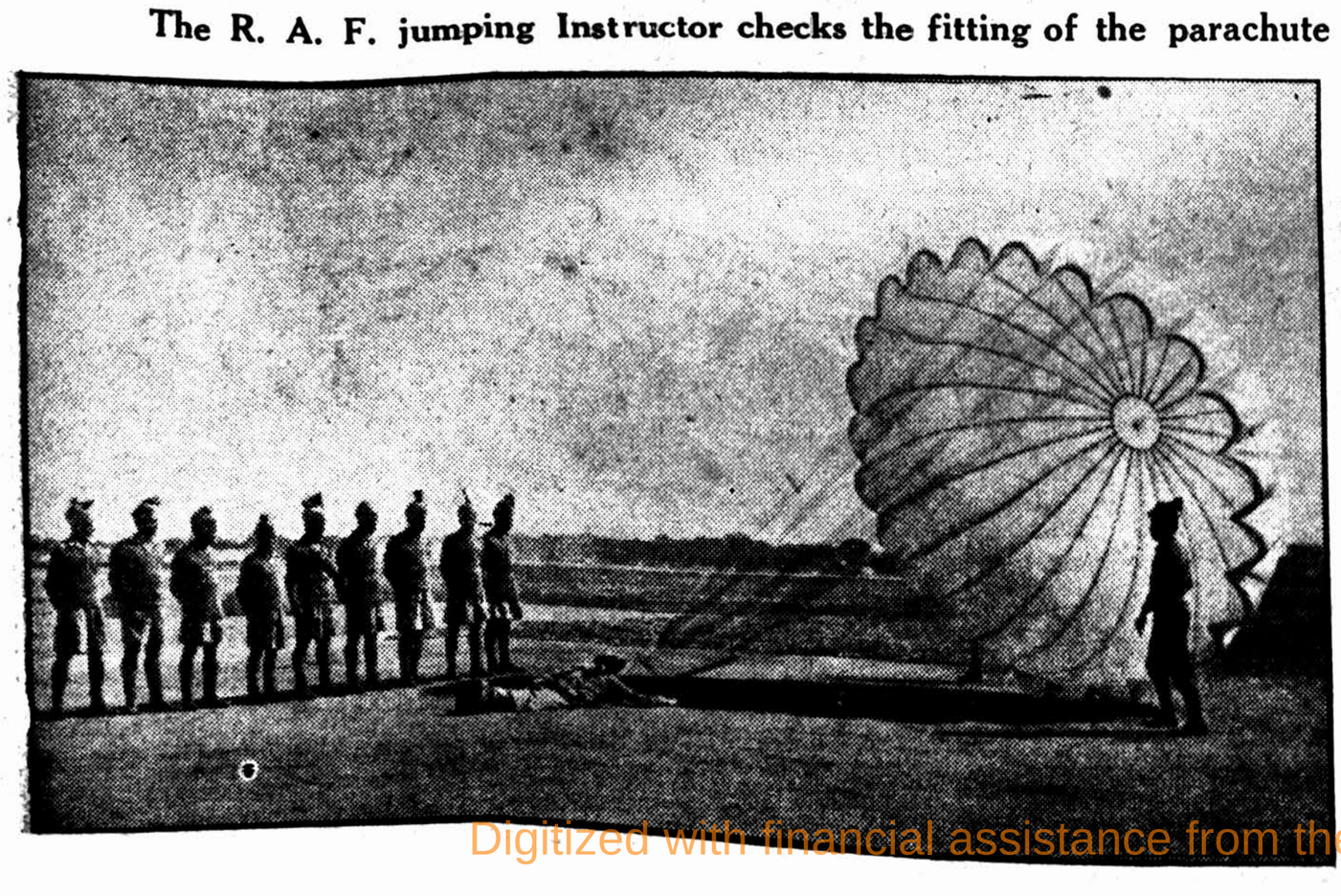
CAN HITLER GRAB RUSSIAN OIL?

INDIA TRAINS PARA-TROOPS



The first stage of training being carried out on the mock "up" aperture.

The R. A. F. jumping Instructor checks the fitting of the parachute before troops emplane



Indian troops look on while the Instructor gives a 'dragging' demonstration with a parachute.

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BOMBAY: APRIL 19, 1942

HITLER AND RUSSIAN OIL

He May Take The Wells But Where Will He Refine The Oil?

COMMENTS about the Nazi drive into Russia inevitably bring in the question of the Caucasian oilfields, which, we are always assured, will give Hitler all the oil he needs.

We are given to understand that oilwells are very easily drilled, and that all the Nazis have to do is to occupy oilfields, clean them up, and then enjoy unlimited supplies of "oil",—whatever may be meant by that very vague word.

It is all very well for a leading humorist to draw a picture of a British tank commander asking an Arab the way to the nearest oilwell, but when the constant barrage of comments from all types of self-appointed experts leads the public to believe the mere occupation of an oil-producing area means that petrol, lubricating oil, Diesel oil, and all the many other refined petroleum products, are there waiting on the spot, ready to be put into tanks, lorries, and aeroplanes, it is time for someone to call a halt.

As a practical oilfield engineer, with experience in many parts of the world during the past twenty-five years, it would not be out of place if I were to ask you to forget everything you have ever read, or heard, about oil. The facts given in this article should thus be appreciated to the full, and believe me, they are facts, not the product of just so much more wishful thinking.

Absolutely Useless

Oil wells produce crude petroleum only—except in a very few freak wells. Crude oil is absolutely useless for anything, or to anybody, until it has been refined. Some higher grade crude oils are burned as fuel under boilers, but this is not a recommended practice. Even the thick fuel oil used in warships and steamers is a refined product of crude petroleum.

Without the refineries, specially erected to produce various grades of petrol, and other refined oil items, crude petroleum cannot be used.

No one is in any doubt whatsoever about the Russians' determination to leave just scorched earth behind them, if compelled to retreat, and the crude oil refineries located at Baku, Krasnodar, Grosny, and other points in the neighbourhood of the Caucasian oilfields will certainly be thoroughly demolished, once they come within the danger zone.

But first of all, the Nazis will have to occupy the great belts of oilfields, the northern band stretching from Makhachkala on the Caspian Sea through Grosny, to Maikop, and the southern belt running from Baku through Azerbaidjan almost to Batoum on the Black Sea. From these great areas comes no less than 90% of the 30 million tons of crude oil produced annually in the Soviet Union according to the meagre information available.

I am of the opinion that considerable quantities of oilfield materials have already been moved from the Caucasus, by way of the Caspian Sea and the great inland waterways, to the many new proved oilfields such as those near the mouth of the Emba River, which flows into the north-eastern Caspian Sea. Other great potential oilfields have been found near Orsk, Ura, south of the Barents Sea, in Turkmenistan, and at Syzran and Ivanova on the Volga River.

These newer fields have not been developed extensively, due to lack of modern drilling equipment, so that if the Russians consider the threat to the Caucasus to be really serious, every available piece of oilfield equipment will assuredly be moved out of the danger area, to the oilfields where it can be put immediately into use.

There are many refineries away from the present zone of fighting among them being plants at Moscow, Syzran, Ura, Orsk, and at Seratov, on the Volga River.

Vain Pursuit

Russia, even with the Caucasus lost, would still have great crude oil production to draw upon—in very strategically placed areas served with adequate refining facilities.

After careful consideration of the whole Russian petroleum question, I fail utterly to see what Hitler hopes to gain—in the way of new sources of petroleum supplies, or in cutting the Russians off from their present main crude petroleum areas.

The Russians have allowed very little information to be published about their armed forces, their industries, and in particular about the development of their vast petroleum resources. The strength of their armed forces, and the great productive capacity of their armament industry has surprised us, almost as much as it jolted the Nazis.

Taking into consideration the fact that, for many years past, the Soviet industries have been rapidly developed in the Ural region, it is hard to believe that the Russians have not, at the same time, effected very considerable development of the strategically placed oilfield areas between the Volga River and the Ural mountains. The statement made, early in this article to the effect that 90% of the total crude oil production of the Soviet comes from the Caucasus, is based on information which can be checked only up to 1939.

Ural-Volga Supply

I am firmly convinced that considerably more crude oil is being produced in the Ural-Volga region now, and that every effort is being made to concentrate all the available drilling and production equipment in this area..

Russia's supplies of refined oil products are assured, even if we disregard the two routes now open from the outside world, through Vladivostock in the Far East and through Persia. It should be men-

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By "OILFIELD ENGINEER"

"Oilfield Engineer" is a leading technical expert who has worked for many years in various oilfields, including those in the Caucasus.

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De siste reserver

The New German Call Up after the recent experiences in Russia.
Cartoon from the *Norsk Tidend.*

THE FILM IN CHINA

It Is An Integral Part Of The National War Effort

By D. G. TENDULKAR

The advent of the motion picture in China precedes the birth of the Chinese Republic by some eight years, for it was in 1904 that the cinema was first brought into the country by an enterprising Spaniard, Senor Ramos.

The first motion picture theatre in China, constructed and operated by S. Ramos was on the ground floor of the Tsing Lien Ko Tea House, on Foochow Road in Shanghai—a popular rendezvous of that period of the middle class population. The programme he offered consisted of one reel features along with acrobatics.

Since then the cinema industry in China has made a steady progress. Films are shown to-day even in the remotest districts and into the well-nigh inaccessible interior, where communications are yet undeveloped, and in some cases transportation of films by aeroplanes has to be resorted to.

Prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities it was estimated that there were slightly over 300 theatres (excluding of course the improvised cinema houses in the Chinese villages) with an aggregate sitting capacity of approximately 255,000 persons. Of this total which includes Hong Kong and Macao, but excludes Manchuria, about 250 theatres were fitted with sound projectors with sitting accommodation for 214,000 persons.

Problem Of Language

Certainly not an imposing achievement for a nation of 400 millions. But the immense possibilities ahead and the intelligent and forceful use of the cinema and the quality of pictures and the intelligent and selfless people engaged in the film industry to-day assure a great future for the Chinese cinema.

Even to-day the Chinese films are most significant on qualitative grounds if not quantitative, in the whole of Asia.

To us in India a study of the Chinese films is very useful because their problems are more or less similar to ours.

Though several dialects are spoken in China, the vast majority of the Chinese understand Mandarine—the Standard Chinese language. The nature of the Chinese script is such that it conveys and meaning to all, whatever dialect one might speak, in the different provinces of China. Naturally, all pictures speak Mandarine (except in Kwantung province, with a population of 30 millions, where they produce pictures in their own dialect for local consumption and for the overseas Chinese from Burma, Malaya, etc.)

The motion picture business in China may be conveniently divided into the distribution of foreign films and the production of the Chinese. Prior to the coming of sound, the exhibition of foreign films was highly remunerative—because pantomimes are easily understood everywhere—but the advent of the talkies and of the Chinese films has changed the situation.

Influence Of Soviet

Of the imported films, America heads the list. American pictures during 1938 comprised approximately 85 per cent. of all films imported into China. Soviet Russia comes next. But as far as the influence of the technique is concerned, it is the Soviet film technique which dominates, especially since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. This could be clearly seen from the Chinese War News Reels shown in India by the China Aid Progressive Film Committee. Those who have seen the famous Soviet film "Turksib" must have detected its influence on the Chinese Newsreel "Road to Russian Turkestan." This achievement is a sure evidence of the influence of the Soviet technique.

Production of motion pictures in China started as early as 1909. It was under foreign management and capital, but it did not last long.

There was another attempt during the Peking regime. The late Chow-Tzu-Chih, sometime Finance Minister and Prime Minister, organised the Peacock Motion Picture Company with the co-operation of certain Americans but owing to his death, the production of films was discontinued. The most successful picture of this Company was "The Dream of the Red Chambers."

The Commercial Press Limited was the pioneer Chinese concern to enter picture production field and made its advent in 1917 but abandoned production in 1927. Its important role was to give an opportunity to Chinese Cinema workers to train themselves under foreign film technicians, whose services were later dispensed with because their pay was much too high.

Pioneer Days

So the real Chinese film production is only twenty years old.

Around the 1920's there were already several movie corporations whose productions roughly correspond to what the Americans called the Mack Sennet stage of development. Those were pioneer days. A group of actors in the so-called New Drama movement organised themselves and ventured into the new movie industry and that was the beginning of the Star Motion Picture Company. Soon many new companies came into existence. A boom in the industry occurred in 1922. Enormous profits attracted people into the field—and brought about mushroom of film producing concerns in and about Shanghai. As a result the general standard fell down. Most of them collapsed soon and the industry stabilised itself only in 1926.

First Chinese sound film was made by the Star Motion Picture Company from a play by Hung Shun, a noted Chinese dramatist. It was exhibited in 1931.

Before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities there were probably 50 studios in all and most of them in and about Shanghai. Over half of the total production goes to the credit of three companies—The Star Motion Picture Company, the United Photoplay Company, and the Unique Pictures.

The most popular picture—"A Fisherman's Song" which had a first run release of 81 days—(a record run in China) was produced by the United Photoplay Service. The picture was shown at Soviet Cinema Festival (1935)

(Continued on page 22)

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

JAPS RAIN PLAGUE GERMS!

How China Combats Bacterial Barbarities

"Circumstantial evidence strongly suggests that the plague outbreak in Changteh was caused by enemy action", says a telegram received by the National Health Administration in Chungking from Dr. R. Pollitzer epidemiologist of the administration.

Dr. Pollitzer was one of the League of Nations experts who served in the various epidemic-prevention units in China in 1938-39. Previous to that, he had had 1 years' experience in China. He fought plague in Harbin and cholera in Shanghai and for a number of years was connected with the National Quarantine Service in Shanghai. He is now connected with National Health Administration as an epidemiologist.

According to his report, plague first broke out in Changteh on November 11, 1941. Seven days earlier Japanese planes came over the city and scattered grain and rags in the area where the first plague cases occurred.

In November, there were six cases with definite clinical signs and symptoms of bubonic plague and one of these cases was confirmed by bacteriological examination and animal inoculation test. Two othere cases occurred on December 14 and 20, respectively, and the last case to date was reported on January 13.

Focus Of Infection

Examination of about 200 rats in November and December revealed no evidence of plague among them. Anti-epidemic units of the National Health Administration, the Army Medical Administration, the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps, and the Hunan Provincial Health Department, were despatched to Changteh to check the epidemic. By isolation of cases, quarantine of contacts, disinfection and disinfectation and other measures, the situation has been more or less put under control. It is feared, however, that the disease may have worked its way into the rat population and established a focus of infection.

In Chuhsien, Chekiang, plague occurred for the first time in November 1940, claiming 21 victims in twenty-four days. It was reported that thirty-eight days earlier Japanese planes dropped grains mixed with fleas over Chuhsien, and it was believed that that was the cause of the epidemic.

The disease unfortunately became enzootic among rats and reappeared in epidemic form in the spring of 1941. From March to July 1941, there were 157 human cases with 148 deaths. After a quiescence of three months, a human case was again reported on November 13, but none since.

The Weishengshu Anti-Epidemic Corps has established its 4th Divisional Headquarters in Chuhsien and is now responsible for the technical part of the control programme in that area. On account of shortage of experienced personnel for plague work, a systematic and practical training course is now being offered in Chuhsien under the auspices of the Weishengshu Anti-Epidemic Corps.

The Precautions

Plans to prevent the possible spread of bubonic plague by enemy aircraft have been drawn up by the Central authorities and will be announced after approval by the Executive Yuan, according to a report in the evening edition of the tabloid "Hsin Min Pao." The Precautions to be taken include the following:—

1. Orders to be given by the National Military Council and the Executive Yuan to all military and administrative organs to exercise strict precautions against the enemy's attempts at using bacterial weapons.

2. The National Military Council is to notify all the air defence headquarters throughout the nation, which in turn should order their air-raid warning posts, to pay strict attention to things dropped by enemy planes and dispose of them according to the "Notes on How to Dispose of Things Dropped by Enemy Planes". The advice given includes the following hints:—

(a) Treat all articles dropped by enemy planes as contaminated. They should not be touched by hand and implements used in gathering or sweeping up such articles should be disinfected after use;

(b) Exercise great care in watching any possible fleas in the articles dropped from aircraft;

(c) The contaminated articles should be destroyed immediately and locally;

(d) Unless there is a local health station with proper facilities for the detection and checking up of plague germs, no specimen of the articles dropped from enemy aircraft should be kept; and

(e) Decontaminate the area in which the enemy articles were found.

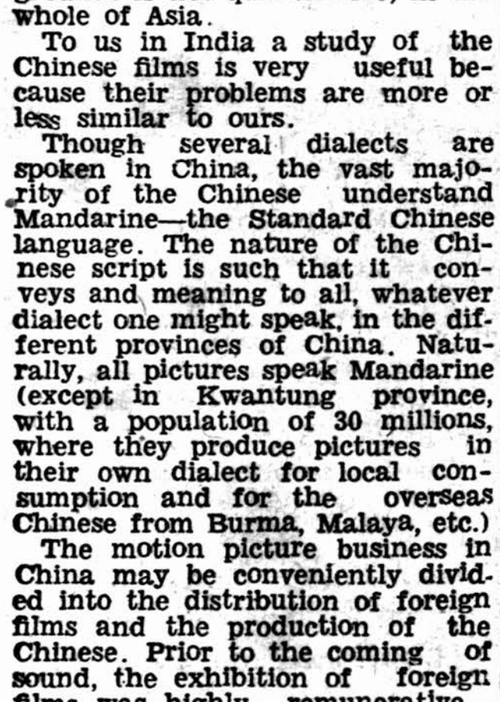
Joint Appeal

3. The Ministry of War is to notify all the anti-epidemic organizations of all the armies to take precautionary measures and be prepared with anti-epidemic and examination materials and equipment.

4. The National Health Administration is to notify all the local health authorities to take precautionary measures and be prepared with anti-epidemic and examination materials and equipment.

5. Medicines for the prevention and cure of bubonic plague are to be prepared immediately by the Army Medical Administration, the National Health Administration and the Chinese Red Cross Medical Relief Corps. An appeal for necessary equipment for the treatment and prevention of bubonic plague is to be made abroad by the three organizations jointly.

6. The National Health Administration is to order the Central and the North-west Anti-Epidemic Bureaus to prepare ample quantities of anti-bubonic plague vaccine for sale to the public.



LATEST IN BEAUTY TREATMENT

Tattooing Is Enjoying A War Boom

By G. BURCHETT,

The world-famous Tattooist ***(In an exclusive interview)***.

"Tattooing is one of the oldest arts. Its technique originated in Asia and Africa, but it was in Europe that tattooing has developed into a modern craftsmanship, one might say, a modern science.

"At no period during my thirty odd years' association with tattooing have I experienced such a revival, such a keen interest in my art, especially amongst the forces, as exists today. During these years I have carried out some of the strangest, most fantastic tattooing jobs. But my present experiences surpass anything I have hitherto met in my extensive practice.

"The exhibits in my studio show that I am capable of transferring to the human skin the accurate reproduction of every imaginable shape—animals, birds, fishes, portraits and many other things required. What is more, I am also able to remove tattoo marks without trace. During my practice I have carried out variations of the tattooist's art that others would never have dreamt of.

Love Eternal (?)

Here are a few examples

"A few years ago I tattooed in colour a portrait of King Edward VII on a bald head of a London man. This picture is still being admired all over the world, the client concerned being a great traveller.

"My most interesting job came to me recently. A woman called on me and told me that she was so poor that she was unable to feed her small baby, let alone herself. She had therefore decided to have the child adopted, but before doing so she wanted to have it marked in some manner, so that she would be able to recognise it when the child grows up, in whatever circumstances it might then happen to live. I tattooed a butterfly on the baby's hand. That will remain for ever and will grow with the child's hand.

"I have tattooed countless love tokens on countless bodies—large, small, beautiful and ugly. The bodies of men and women once in love bear my designs, indelible marks of 'eternal love' that is probably long dead in most cases.

A DELICATE OPERATION BY THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE.

What nature has not bestowed upon you, you can acquire it by the art of a modern tattooist. Picture shows Mr. Burchett, at 'creation' of a new eye-lash by means of his electrical tattoo-needle.

Fantastic Designs

"My clients come from all classes. I have been visited, for instance, by many society ladies with request to tattoo fantastic designs and secret signs on their bodies. Naturally I am always glad to oblige and, maintain utmost secrecy of this sort of job.

"Some of these tattoo marks have to come off later on. For I am able to remove them just as efficiently and safely as I put them on. I do this by an individual process which no one knows besides me. Naturally I use my own chemicals in tattooing, mix my own colours, and the special electrical process which makes tattooing completely painless is my own invention for which I hold a patent.

"I have taught my art to a large number of people. Of course, it was necessary to find material for my pupils to practice on, and as no one else was prepared to submit to the needles of these embryo tattooists I allowed them to practice on my body. Needless to say my entire body is black and blue, covered with tattoo marks in various stages of perfection. So far I have not bothered to remove them.

Beauty Treatment

"However, tattooing is employed for other purposes besides the mere marking of the body It has become, especially since the war broke out, an important means of beauty treatment I have, amongst my clients, distinguished ladies who either visit me incognito or receive me in their homes to take my treatment.

"I am able to remove completely the natural eyebrow and to replace them with new, tattooed eyebrows , which look exactly like real eyebrows, but are more perfectly arched. This presents the advantage that if a lady desires to change her eyebrows she can do so by having the tattoo marks removed and replaced by a fresh design.

"I am also able to shape the eye-lashes as desired and guide my electrical needle with assurance over the tender skin until the desired result is obtained.

"There are two other applications of my art which I have introduced after protracted experiments, and with which I have achieved considerable success and an increasing demand since the war started.

Painting Of Faces

"One is correcting the line and rouging of the lips, and the other —incredible as this may sound— the painting of faces. I do both by means of tattooing, and my claim to do the work to perfection lies in respect to shape as well as in respect to shade.

The secret of the fact that my tattooed lips are as beautiful as natural ones is that I have found the average colour of perfect lips, as well as the perfect outline and have determined, after long experiments, how deep I must penetrate into the human skin to perpetuate those lovely, I might say, poetically beautiful red lips. Naturally this is very delicate work requiring extreme care, excellent sight and a highly developed sense of touch.

"Face painting by means of the tattoo needle is the more delicate one. The task consists of 'blending' on the face a perfect imitation of the natural pink with all its delicate shading—deep in the middle and lighter all round it But it is well worth it because it enables the ladies to be beautiful without the usual beauty preparations and saves their time too.

Naturally, I am able to remove even this if the lady who has taken the treatment later decides to revert to paint Apart from that, ordinary paint may also be used over the tattooed colour if for instance, it is desired to have a deeper pink for artificial light.

MODERN MAKE-UP BY TATTOO.

You can select your own line and colour of lips at the tattooist. Picture shows Mr. Burchett correcting the natural shape of his client's lips.

Grandpa gnashed his toothless gums indignantly.

"There's far too much bad language used by the younger generation," he wheezed Now, when I was a boy things were different——"

"Well," said his grandson, "I think we are much better to-day than in your time—better than they were thousands of years ago—even the babies swore in the olden days.'

"How do you make that out?" gasped grandpa

"Why," replied the youngster, "it says in the Bible that Job cursed the day he was born."

THE CHANGING MIND OF BRITAIN

The Seeds Of A Spiritual Revival Are Germinating In British Soil,

SAYS

C. E. M. Joad

(In "World Review")

I propose to begin by reciting some of the smaller changes that have come to the England that we knew before the war, in the hope of gradually enlarging their scope, until it embraces the spiritual outlook of a generation.

First, then, the English are fewer. I don't mean by 'fewer' merely that between fifty and sixty thousand of them have been killed in air-raids at home and an uncounted number by enemy action abroad. I mean also that on an average ten thousand of them a year are being killed on the roads by the cars of their own civilians and the lorries of their own army. This annual figure, one-fifth of the total number of air-raid fatalities, is even more significant, for, unlike them, it is a continuing figure—even in peacetime it was over six thousand—and its effect is to make us increasingly aware of the unplanned higgledy-piggledy that was pre-war England.

What a muddle, as we are now coming to see, it was. The towns sprawled unchecked over the countryside· the roads, along which cars hurled themselves and pedestrians to destruction, ran between continuous ribbons of pink villas; the neglected countryside was regarded as a mere playground of the towns. And how horrible the towns were! The extent and the squalor of our slums only really came home to us when Hitler began to knock them down. The English have a genius for making the most of their defects and turning their misfortunes into assets.

It is almost as if we had said: 'We didn't really bother to do away with the slums because we knew that Hitler would do away with them for us.' At any rate, an increasing number of us are beginning to realise that while we have the most beautiful countryside, we have also the ugliest towns of any people in the world; and with that realisation, com an increasing disposition to prefer the former to the latter.

Four Factors

To the formation of this disposition four factors have contributed. First, a large number of firms which moved into the country in fear of the blitz have found the amenities greater, the disabilities fewer, than they had anticipated. They cannot, their directors are heard to say, understand how they could ever have endured their daily work in those cramped offices amid the racket of city streets sandwiched between the appalling difficulties of morning transport from, and evening transport to, the suburbs. All that they ask is an efficient telephone service and, they aver, they will never again return to London.

Secondly, a whole generation of young towns-children, the generation of the evacuees, is growing up in the country. They are healthier and, many of them, happier than ever they were in the towns. Why, then, should they return to the towns?

Thirdly, there is a new realisation of the importance of farming as the only satisfactory basis even for a predominantly urban community. People are coming to realise how precariously poised was our pre-war society, dependent for two-thirds of its maintenance on food from abroad. Hence arises a new consciousness of the importance of the English countryside and a determination that English farming shall not again be allowed to lapse into its pre-war neglect.

The change so far recorded is utilitarian, but there is a change of the spirit as well as of the stomach. 'It is only since I started coming every week-end into the country to see the kids,' said the father of an evacuated family, 'that I realised what the country means to me. Realised, too, at what a cost we have all been living, cut off from the things that matter.'

Youth Is Restless

Fourthly, there is a new restlessness among the young men in the army which expresses itself in a dissatisfaction with the old life of factory and tram or office and suburban train, and a determination not at any price to go back to it. How lonely seems the life of the suburbs to the young man who compares it with the newfound comradeship of his fellows in the army hut; and if lonely for the young man, how much more lonely for the unoccupied suburban wife!

If there is to be a living countryside after the war we must plan to get it, and to keep it when we have got it, restraining the profit-seeking depradations of the private builder, prescribing a limit to the spread of our towns, surrounding them with green belts and open spaces, siting the location of our factories with the object of compelling our towns to remain towns and our country, country, instead of allowing both to merge as they did before the war, in a vast sprawling suburb that threatened to stretch amorphously from London to the coast

Planning for the post-war world has crept into the climate of our times and is likely to stay there. For example, we have realised that we must plan our educational system. Here once again we are helped by our apparent knack of turning our disabilities into assets. The public schools having prospered for well over a century, now find themselves in difficulties owing to the impoverishment of the class from which they draw their clientele.

Single Educational System

A disability? Not in the least; for the English have chosen precisely this moment to discover that their development has hitherto been prejudiced by a double system of education, a system which, by producing a semi-feudal caste, has set its seal upon a grave social iniquity. This iniquity the English have decided must now stop. Throughout our history we have been, as Disraeli pointed out, not one nation but two: the educated and, therefore, the privileged few, and the unprivileged, because uneducated, many. Since the war started, we have been repeatedly told that 'We are all in it together.' We believe this; in fact, it is true.

Very well, then, we are increasingly loth to retain an educational system under which eighty per cent of us leave school at the age of fourteen, while the remaining 20 per cent continue to receive education until they are eighteen or twenty, the 'higher' education of the twenty per cent being dependent not upon their ability to profit by it or to render service to the community because of it, but upon the size of their parents' bank balances. Thus the conviction that there is something profoundly wrong with our educational system, and that it must be transformed from a double into a single system, a system which is the same for all of us, is one of the most important changes which the war has sponsored.

New World-Consciousness

The determination to plan extends to wider horizons. For it is not only post-war England that, we see, must be planned, but the post-war world. The English, in a word, have become world-conscious. Now world-consciousness means at the moment a willingness to assume the role of world leadership. The change here is symbolised by the Conference of the British Association which met last autumn in London, at which the scientists of some two dozen countries attended a meeting held in our war-scarred capital to discuss the contributions which science can make to the planning of the world after the war.

This conference of scientists was preceded by an international meeting of the P.E.N. Club and succeeded by an International Youth Rally at the Albert Hall. These gatherings are significant, significant of the realisation on

(Continued on page 20)

INDIA'S AIR CHIEF

By SIDNEY HORNIBLOW

As the shadows of Japanese bombers creep westwards, the air defence of the vast rich land of India becomes one of the most important jobs in the British Empire.

It has been given to a man who was the head of Great Britain's own Bomber Command—Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse.

Britain is determined that the air defence of India should be in the hands of a man of proved ability. Sir Richard Peirse fills the bill. He is no armchair airman. At 50 he still flies himself.

"I hope I'm still as good a pilot as ever", he will tell you—and he never boasts.

You would hardly take him at first glance to be an intrepid and dashing airman. Then you notice those rows of medal ribbons on his chest to realise that, in spite of a quiet, rather grave countenance here is a man of action. When he was head of the Bomber Command, his Command had achieved some spectacular success. Peirse was the first to make certain that his crews got the credit.

Faith In His Men

He had unwavering faith in his men. When he bade farewell to the Bomber Command, he said in a special Order of the Day that he left them with regret but with a feeling of great pride that he should have had the privilege of commanding for 15 months so gallant a company.

Plucky, lucky, this man Peirse who sent out Britain's bombers over Germany. In fact in the air force they call him "Lucky Peirse." He has escaped death so many times during his adventurous career.

He is bred of the right material, for his father was an admiral. Naturally he had a taste for the sea. He was a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve when the Admiralty called for pilots for the Royal Naval Air Service. He served for nearly the whole of the last war in the Royal Naval Air Service and won the D. S. O. for persistent and successful attacks

(Continued on Page 20)

SONGS OF FREEDOM

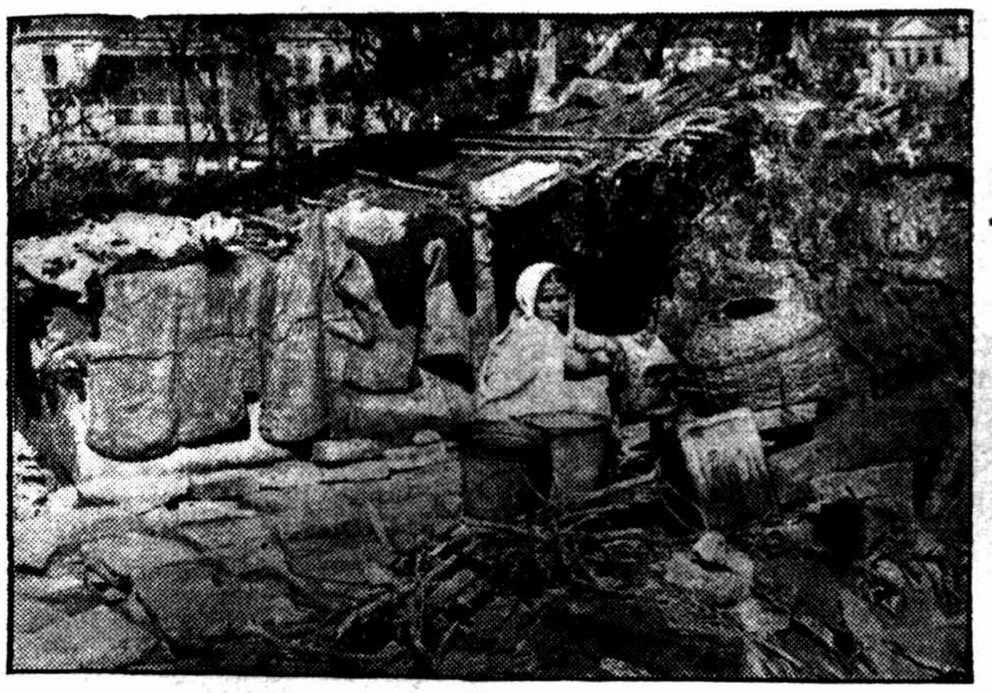
Beat! beat! drums!—blow! bugles! blow!
Through the windows—through doors—burst like a ruthless force,
Into the solemn church and scatter the congregation.
Into the school where the scholar is studying;
Leave not the bridegroom quiet—no happiness now must he have with his bride.
Nor the peaceful farmer any peace, ploughing his field or gathering his grain,
So fierce you whirr and pound, you drums—so shrill you bugles blow.

Beat! beat! drums!—blow! bugles! blow!
Over the traffic of cities—over the rumble of wheels in the streets;
Are beds prepared for sleepers at night in the houses?
No sleepers must sleep in those beds,
No bargainers bargain by day—no brokers or speculators—would they continue?
Would the talkers be talking? would the singer attempt to sing?
Would the lawyer rise in the court to state his case before the judge?
Then rattle quicker, heavier, drums—you bugles wilder blow.

Beat! beat! drums!—blow! bugles! blow!
Make no parley—stop for no expostulation,
Mind not the timid—mind not the weeper and prayer,
Mind not the old man beseeching the young man,
Let not the child's voice be heard nor mother's entreaties,
Make even the trestles to shake the dead where they lie awaiting the hearses,
So strong you thump you terrible drums—so loud you bugles blow.

—WALT WHITMAN.

(From "National Anthems and Other Songs of Freedom", edited by Mr. R. K. Prabhu, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay).



Ragged misery greets one in the city's slum areas.

DO SLUMS FIGURE IN A. R. P.?

An Old Civic Problem Gains A New War Urgency

By K. U. KINI

Few people in the city have seen "Pappaya Adda", nestling at the bottom of a hill which the people of the locality call "Sewri Dongar."

Here is dirt and dust and dinginess and gloom. But still in this war-torn world the hill at present gives a fine sense of security

To reach this place along Government Gate Road, behind the K.E.M. Hospital, you have to pass through a row of broken pillars, doorless doorways and the cracked and crumbling tops of a wilderness of walls. This is the demarcation line dividing hoary antiquity and the 20th century civilization

The Bombay Municipality can very well boast of the benefits of this 20th century civilization. It has one of the world's biggest water supply systems, in respect of which the annual outgoings are about 63 lacs, efficient conservancy system and asphalted roads. It has a drainage system part of which is worked on activated sludge process with a plant claimed to be the biggest in India. It has highly trained fire-fighting service and such street lighting the pre-war standard of which at any rate was stated to be approachable only to some European cities. There are also other innumerable amenities which it gives to the citizens.

It has also slums perhaps comparable to none in India. And "Pappaya Adda" forms one of the two types of slums in the city.

Dark And Dreary

Here are those 15 out of the city's 5,000 and odd huts with an apology for windows and once covered with corrugated iron-sheets (and new tiles) and built with material inferior and sub-standard. It is common for all such huts to have material like "zavlis", mats and bamboos, etc. There are such huts and tenements in the city which, according to the highest authority, "have no plinth and have their floor below the ground level."

The inside of the huts is dark and dreary and the outside less inviting, there being neither a road nor a lane but only a towpath in front carpeted with a thick layer of green and stinking garbage, interspersed by little hillocks of rubbish and the clothes-lines crossing over at all altitudes, waving their bannered ruggedness over the swarms of naked, playing children. These are slums, a flea-pasture for grimy children and starving sad-visaged curs. There are 84 such areas in the city—and this number seems to be the same last year or four years back.

Seventy-four per cent of Bombay's population lives in one-room tenements and all of them are not officially slums. But all these as the American say, "are condemned to living in cold-water walk-ups." These 10,000 single-room tenements, as distinct from huts, are the product of the efforts of the Improvement Trust which in the case of others laid down the healthy principle of making compulsory on the house-owners to construct only decent and self-contained tenements with independent kitchen and bath and discouraged single-room tenements.

Underworld Paradise

Twilight is setting in and let us finish the survey of this place before we are plunged in utter darkness. As we clamber up the steep hill, we are reminded of the convenience of the place for a safe dug-out during an air-raid. Reaching the top of the hill, we see at the bottom on the other side a cluster of groves and shrubs.

A collection of bamboo sticks and tattered mattresses which house a whole family—blissfully ignorant of A. R. P.!

There is a hush, a stealthy sort of stillness suggestive of secret enterprises of bravos, lovers and adventurers.

On our return, as we pass through another area of a different type of slums interspersed by stables we wonder how the names can be different while the conditions of "habitation" remain the same. I am reminded of those 50,000 footpath sleepers, those who lived in the burrows of trees and the hollow of the Flora Fountain (which, fortunately, is now made secure by wire-netting) and of those people who sleep under bridges and in any available open space and others who for want of a living space have turned condemned railway bogeys into living boxes. I am reminded of the two people who were crushed to death at Dharavi two years ago for their blunder of having slept in a workshop which crashed. It was suggested that they had no business to do so!

If the war had not come near the shores of India, this huge mass of homeless wandering people would have been regarded as less fortunate than those dwelling in slums. But now the slum-dwellers are to be pitied more. Three months ago, one would have hesitated to make such a distinction. Now this distinction appears to be necessary, if we assume the probability of air raids in Bombay.

If there is any phase of life which needs to be rubbed in at present, it is the problem of slums.

Lesson From London

Time was in London before the Munich Pact was concluded, when the objects of the Air Raid Precautions were discussed. The aims were described as humanitarian, strategic and political. In discussing all these objects some writers warned that the main victims would come from congested, parkless and badly built part of London. This despite the fact that for a year before the war London was rushing through clearance schemes at the fastest possible rate as part of the A.R.P. still it was thought that the position could not be relieved by more than a tiny percentage.

But still London had its handicaps and its unimaginative brass-hats; there were evasions and reticences in A.R.P. references; the arrangements were hopelessly amateur and casual and lent the colour of a "make-believe" with a kind of a picnic atmosphere about them; emphasis was laid on gas-bombs whose use was least expected and a middle-class bias prevailed.

Fortunately in G. T. Garrat ("The Air Defence of Britain") London found a prophetic soul. He emphasised that it was Shoreditch rather than Surbitan which was likely to be raided and East Woolwich rather than West Kensington that might be blown up and he roundly condemned the type of outlook born of a feeling that "an Englishman's home is his castle," and engendered by living in detached and semi-detached houses or in London mansions well shored up and separated by thick walls.

He stated: "It is essential that people whose homes have been suddenly destroyed should 'not' feel that they have been victims of an act of God, or that they are in any way going to suffer for having been part of the passive defence of their country. They will be in a very bad temper".

A Vital Problem

The congested area in London was regarded as a danger zone. Compared to the density of 63 persons to an acre in a spot in East End—the highest in London—we have in Bombay a density of population as high as 700 persons per acre. This is the highest in the world and such congestion by two-thirds of the city's population which resides in the central area, covering 1,200 acres, is simply staggering. In spite of the apparent expansion of the north of Bombay, it is still feared that the population of the central congested areas, consisting of B.C.D. and E Wards, has actually increased.

Out of the total population of 15 lacs, 10,00,000, it may be safely estimated, reside in these areas. According to 1931 census, over 7,50,000 stayed in these areas and according to present census—the correct figure is not still available—it is feared that conditions may be still worse. The day-time population in these areas or, at any rate, most of these areas should be enormously greater. This congestion becomes more irritating in

(Continued on page 20)

Here is dirt, dust, dinginess and gloom!

If Japs Attack Russia

THEY WILL FIND THE SOVIET FULLY PREPARED FOR A TWO-FRONT WAR

The Red armies of the Far East, under Generals Blucher and Stern, stand guard over a territory of nearly three million square miles, the administrative regions of the Khabarovsk and Maritime provinces.

Russia's western armies, having lost their primary industrial and agricultural centres in the Ukraine, now rely for provisioning and equipment on the industries of the Urals and Western Siberia, the machine-tool factories of Chelyabinsk, the iron and steel works of Magnitogorsk, the oil-producing plants of Ufa and the wells of Syzran, the coal of the Kuznetsk Basin, and the agricultural produce of the Upper Volga region, writes Maurice Edelman in "The Manchester Guardian."

The war industry of the Urals was conceived by Lenin and developed under the five-year plans as an industrial reserve both for the western and the eastern armies which the double tracking of the Trans-Siberian railway, completed by the beginning of 1938 as far as Khabarovsk, was intended to serve. The western armies now require the whole resources of the Ural industrial sector, and thus the Trans-Siberian railway, in any case too tenuous a lifeline as a sole means of supply for the eastern armies, reverts to its most convenient function as a transport system for troops, medical supplies, and special apparatus and materials of war of high value relatively to their bulk. The Far Eastern armies have been organised militarily and economically as independent and self-sufficient units, relying for supplies on accumulated reserves, imports by sea, and, above all, on the industrial and agricultural developments in Siberia since 1933.

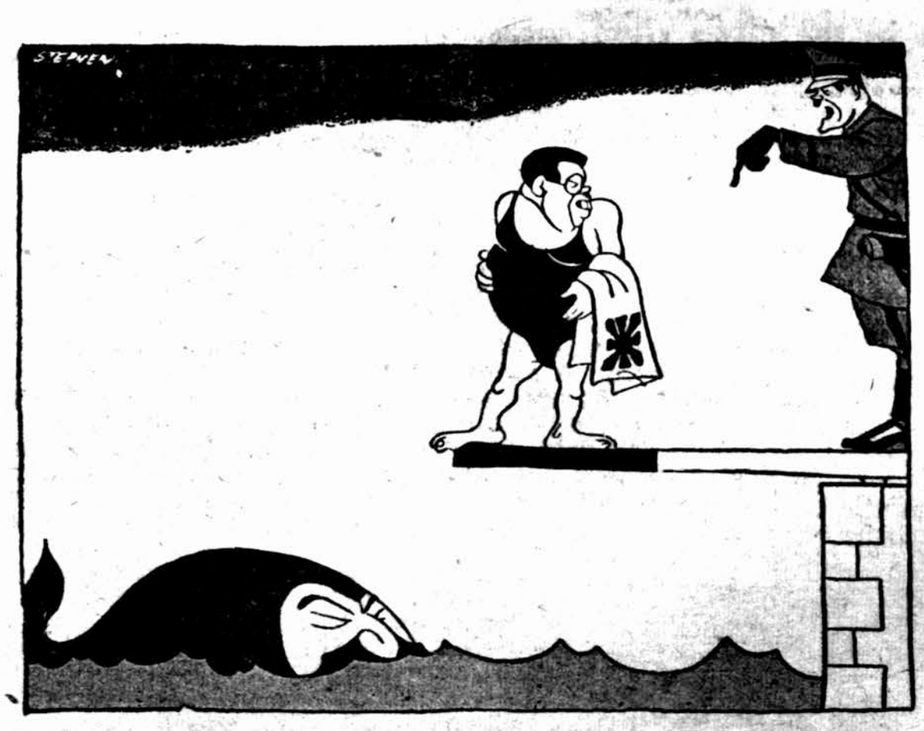
The Move Eastward

In that year the Soviet Government instituted a policy of subsidy and award to the pioneers who were converting the forest land into cities like Komsomolsk and backwood settlements into industrial towns like Okha, the oil centre on Sakhalin Island. For collective farmers there were exemptions from taxes and reduction of obligatory sale to the State; for teachers, doctors, and technicians there was an increase in salary of 30 per cent. Mass emigration eastward was encouraged, and industry and agriculture expanded accordingly. The pay for Red Army men and junior commanders was raised by 50 per cent, for senior commanders by 20 per cent. The volunteers for eastern service whom these advantages attracted subsequently proved, on the expiration of their time, among the best of the settlers.

As in Western Russia, the development of the Far East began with a programme of hydro-electrification. The harnessing of the Angara River, which flows from Lake Baikal into the Yenisei, is comparable in conception with that of the Dnieper. The Baikal hydro-electric dam, situated near the Trans-Siberian railway, has a capacity of 600,000kw. and provides power for a new industrial grouping at the important cross-roads to Yakutia, the Far East, and Mongolia. Here the coal of Cheremkhovo is the basis, in conjunction with the adjacent deposits of rock salt and lime, of a developing chemical industry. Here too a synthetic rubber plant uses by-products of the coalfield to provide part of the rubber which the Soviet Union urgently needs.

Bauxites from the lower reaches of the Angara constitute the raw materials for an aluminium factory with a potential output of 30,000 to 40,000 tons annually, a valuable supplement to Soviet aluminium supplies which formerly came from Volkhov, near Leningrad. The Cheremkhovo coalfield; together with those of the Bureya and Kolyma basins, produces annually over 6,000,000 tons of coal, slightly under a sixth of the Donbas output, part of which was exported or used for domestic heating.

South of this region on the Trans-Siberian railway is the largest Soviet aircraft factory east of the Urals, the Irkutsk Works, well sited both for native raw materials and for the import of the easily transportable British or American aluminium by the Far East railway.



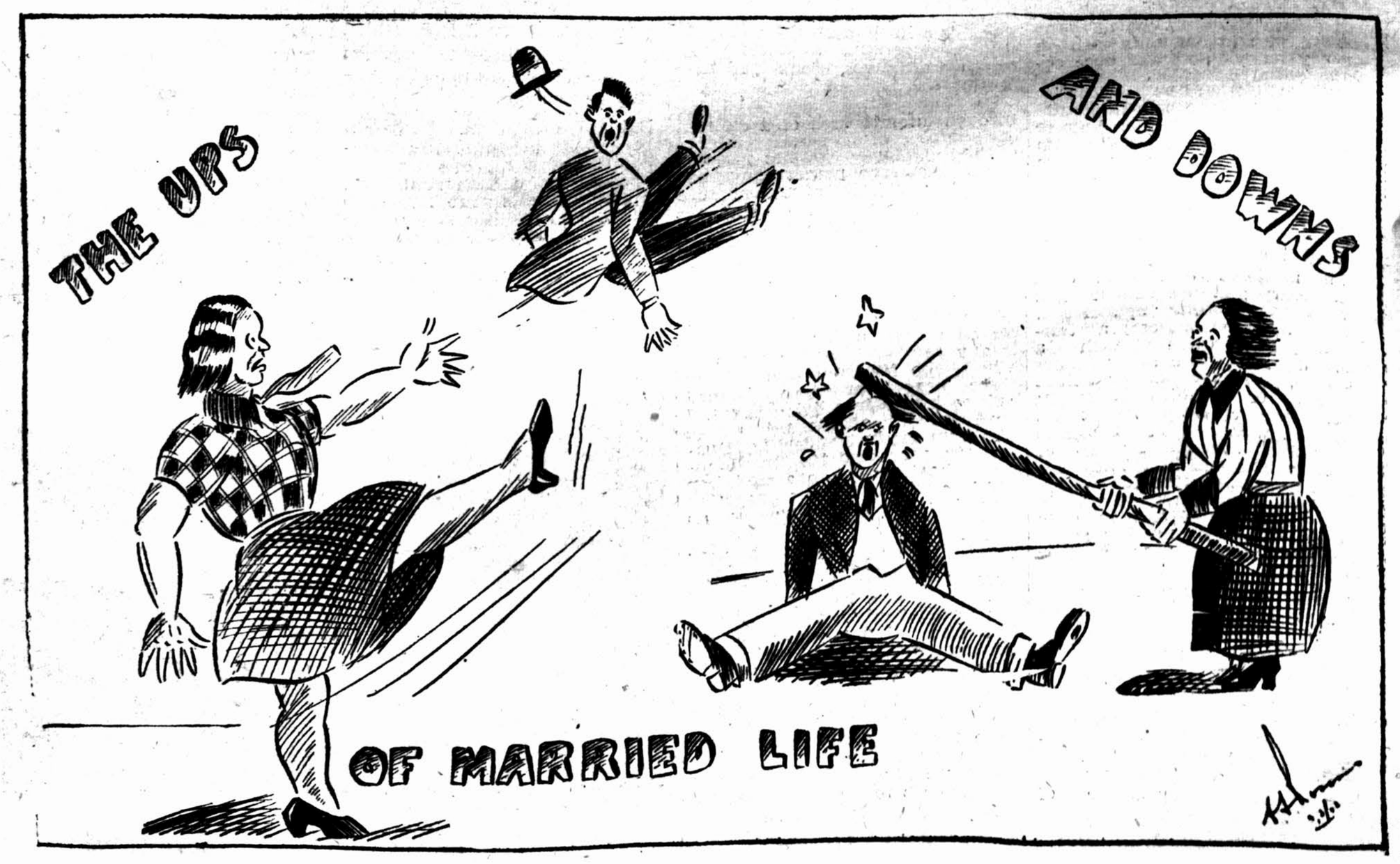
Jap Hamlet. "Dive or not to dive—that is the question"
Cartoon from the Norsk Tidend.

Machine-Tool Shortage

The third five-year plan established in the Far East a machine-tool industry to serve its defence industry. Komsomolsk is a city of youthful engineers who convert the iron and steel produced locally into machine tools. At Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Vladivostok, and Ulan-Ude (capital of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic) specialised machine tools have been made for the last eight years. It is, nevertheless, certain that British and American machine tools will have to be imported to compensate for the opportunities of replacement, now lost, which the Soviet machine-tool industry of the west formerly supplied.

The short hot summer of the Far East is not favourable to agriculture, although by collectivising and mechanising the farms the Soviet Government trebled the grain harvest between 1923 and 1939. To offset this the population has grown in similar ratio. In other foods the Soviet Far Eastern armies are well supplied. At Vladivostok and Soviet Harbour, a new fishing town built since 1933, the refrigerators and canneries have an annual output of 150,000,000 tins of preserved fish, a staple diet of the Russian soldier both in the last war and in the present one. The total live stock has doubled since 1923, largely as a result of special concessions to the peasants permitting the private ownership on collective farms of a restricted number of animals.

The Soviet Government has been preparing for a two-front war since 1933. Its defence industry is comparatively new, but the raw materials on which it can draw will outlast any campaign it may undertake. The Soviet Far East armies, intact though already tried in battle, their Air Force well equipped and manned by pilots whose skill and bravery are established, face the possibility of war secure in reserves, confident in their equipment, and certain, in partnership with Britain and America, of victory.



A GREAT BAHMANI MINISTER

MAHMUD GAWAN. By Prof. H. K. Sherwani. (Kitabistan, Allahabad).

Mahmud Gawan was definitely the greatest Minister who served most loyally a number of Bahmani kings of the Deccan for three decades. Hailing originally from Gilan, he soon made his mark at Bidar, the once famous capital of the Bahmanids, and rose to the highest position in the state. He distinguished himself as a statesman, a commander, a man of letters and a patron of learning. His correspondence with some of the great literary men of his time, e.g. Maulana Jami and Ali Yezdi, clearly indicates the reputation he enioyed even outside India

It is indeed a great pity that he should not have received the attention he deserved from the modern historians of this country. Professor Harun Khan Sherwani has supplied this long-felt want by publishing a fine monograph on the life and character of Mahmud Gawan and his achievements in the domain of administrative machinery. Firishta's story about the so-called association which the founder of the Bahmini dynasty had with one Gangu Bramin has been rejected by Professor Sherwani on the strength of the evidence afforded by the coins of these Bahmini kings.

While congratulating the author on this timely publication, we would like to draw his attention to a few errors and omissions. As far as our knowledge goes, Mahmud Gawan is supposed to have met the savant Ibn Hajr —not Ibn-i-Hazm as the author writes Again, while describing the relations of the Bahmanids with Sultan Mahmud Begada of Gujarat, the author has not referred to the Mirat-i-Sikandari, which has been utilised by Firishta and the writer of the Arabic History of Gujarat. There is one very glaring mistake which has escaped the attention of Professor Sherwani. He shows Maahmud Gawan in constant communication with Shams-ud-Din Sahib-i-Diwan and his brother Ala-ud-Din Ata Malik Juwaini, both of whom lived two centuries earlier for, according to the author's own statement, Ata Malik died in 1283 and his brother was executed the next year while Mahmud Gawan was murdered in 1481.

A. M.

"The Father Of History"

THE PENGUIN HERODOTUS: Edited By A. J. Evans.

This book is a very short abridgement of the original introduction and text of Rawlinson's famous translation of Herodotus The cutting here is too drastic for the scholar and may not be appreciated very much by the lover of Herodotus, but the great merit of this small book is that it brings within the reach of the ordinary student one of the greatest and most admirably written classics of the ancient world.

It gives a clear and simple account of three great people of the ancient world—the Egyptians, Persians and Greeks. Here is, indeed a very readable account of all the great men and events of the ancient world. The account of Herodotus begins with a few delightful legends of the ancient world and ends with an account of the great campaign of Darius in Scythia.

Herodotus is well-known as the "father of History", and it is a mistake to ignore him when we can easily have a cheap book like this. We may not agree with all the views on the different events and personalities which Herodotus accepts and, some of them at least, may even appear to be too crude. For example, it is difficult to understand why Herodotus approved of the Babylonian method of dealing with a man who is ill, or the auctioning of all women of marriageable age.

Yet all this apart, one feels that though Herodotus wrote in the 5th century before the birth of Christ, he reminds us very much, indeed, of some of the best writers of our own day in the Catholicity of his views. One is reminded very much of the greatness of Greece when one peruses these few well written pages from one of her greatest sons who had the good fortune to have been born in that great age of genius and toleration and to have drunk deep from the Homeric cistern.

P. N. DRIVER.

HE PAID HITLER!

THE STORY OF FRITZ THYSSEN WHO FIRST PATRONISED THE NAZIS— AND IS NOW LIQUIDATED BY THEM!

FRITZ THYSSEN is no doubt one of Hitler's most spectacular victims.

Deluded, disillusioned, self-exiled, and now probably dead at the hands of the Gestapo, this powerful German industrialist of yore supported the Nazi movement not merely with money but also with considerable idealism. He was a conservative Catholic gentleman—no empty-headed, vainglorious adventurer like Franz von Papen but a person of substances and some wit, who had a seat of honour in both church and State. What induced him to support the Nazis? And what caused him ultimately to turn over to Emery Reves a volume of memoirs which, for all its faults, is one of the most effective indictments of Hitler so far published? asks George N. Shuster in the "New York Times Book Review".

The essentials of the story (I PAID HITLER. By Fritz Thyssen. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc.) are soon told. Together with his abler father, Thyssen witnessed the revolutionary turmoil which followed the defeat of 1918. This upheaval was a piddling affair, but there was always the danger that it could develop into something truly portentous; and fear lest it might, that "Bolshevism" was just around the corner, was so mighty in Thyssen's soul that he believed everything he heard about it, even in the end Goering's story of the Reichstag fire. The Social Democrats were, he thought, too weak to cope with such a menace. In addition there was the threat from the outside. Thyssen was a die-hard.

The Treaty of Versailles should not have been signed. Germany could fulfil neither it nor the stipulations of the Dawes and Young Plans. When the Centre party, bowed to the inevitable, Thyssen left it and veered to the extreme conservative right. He took a large part in he organization of "passive resistance" in the Ruhr Valley following the French "invasion" of 1923. Characteristic of this period were his patriotism and his inability to grasp anything of what the labour groups were trying to do. When he discusses the resistance to France in the Ruhr, he takes all the credit and does not so much as mention the fact that the trade unions bore the lion's share of the burden. This is not dishonesty or mere egotism. It was sheer inability to realize the fact that trade unions exist

A Momentous Meeting

Then in 1928 Thyssen met Rudolf Hess, having been introduced by old Herr Kirdorf, a coal magnate who combined a truly Gargantuan ignorance of politics with a sublime faith in his recipes for Germany's political improvement. Thyssen paid off the debts outstanding on Hitler's Brown House in Munich, getting from Hess an I. O. U. which that gentleman never honoured. He was introduced to Goering, and financed that gentleman's household. It seems to have been Goering who presented Hitler, thus paving the way for the Fuehrer's historic speech of Jan. 27, 1932, which so charmed the assembled Rhenish-Westphalian industrialists that thereafter the Nazi war chest was filled to the brim. Thyssen says that he himself gave the Nazis a million marks—at that time about a quarter of a million dollars. Other magnates were similarly generous, but prior to the final triumph of the party most of the sums passed through the hands of Herr Hugenberg, then the majordomo of the Conservatives.

In performing these deeds of almost incredible generosity, Thyssen was actuated by a desire to set up a corporative society in Germany, since in his view this was a panacea for all ills; and he quite naively fancied that nothing was dearer to brown-shirted hearts than just such a society. The memoirs are unfortunately incomplete at this point, but it is possible to make out that the dream which haunted Thyssen's mind had been created by Professor Othmar Spann, a Viennese professor who expounded a grandiose theory of "organic" social organization

His Reward

The man who initiated Thyssen into the mysteries of the Spann State was, ironically enough, arrested when Austria was annexed and is still languishing in a concentration camp. From the beginning however, men high in the Nazi party had little use for either Thyssen or Spann. Probably they, in particular Hess and Goebbels, saw to it that Thyssen did not attend the fateful dinner at the house of Von Schroeder, the Cologne banker, which afforded Papen his chance to manoeuvre Hitler into the Chancellorship of Germany.

When the Nazi victory was finally assured, Thyssen was rewarded with a seat in the new Reichstag and a promise from Hitler that the corporative system was to be established "within eight days" But nothing came of it and Thyssen gradually awoke to the fact that he had been fooled. The rest of the book is concerned with expounding the magnitude of his delusion and with the spell which was cast on others. It is easy to shake one's head at the narrative of imposture and banditry which is unfolded, but the man who wrote these pages dipped his pen into his heart's blood.

Thyssen had, for instance, known Goering when he lived with his first wife in a small Berlin flat. And he was to know him also as the man who finally won unlimited access to Hitler's presence by murdering scores of men in the purge of 1934; who rifled museums, stores and private homes of art treasures with which to grace his numerous establishments; and who finally turned the Prussian State int his own private concern, badly managed and riddled with graft. Nevertheless, Goering remains, as so many have remarked, the best of a bad lot.

It was what happened to religion, however, that most deeply wounded the extraordinary man who writes this book. The pogroms, which nobody wanted; the assaults upon the Protestant faith; the weakness of some industrialists and other influential men, who abandoned the church because they fancied the Nazis wished them to do so—all these things surprised and angered Thyssen. But how could he witness with anything short of despair the systematic attempt to destroy the Catholic faith of the Rhineland?

Unimpeachable Testimony

I should imagine that on this subject he is a bringer of unimpeachable testimony. Other observers may be dismissed as liberals, political exiles, intellectuals and whatever other title is convenient. But here is a delightfully arch-conservative pillar of society, who wanted to be a Nazi and could not because in addition to being a manifestation of bottomless cruelty and stupidity, Nazism was a sacrilege.

Finally, with war threatening and his son-in-law dead in a concentration camp, Thyssen left Germany. He dispatched a letter to Goering demanding that his vote as a member of the Reichstag be cast against war, destined in his view to destroy the Fatherland. But the intermediary official who was supposed to deliver the missive was afraid to do so. Instead Dr. Albert Voegler of the United Steel Works and Hitler's inner circle, came to Switzerland in the hopes of inducing Thyssen to return home and destroy all copies of his letter. The answer was negative. Believing that Germany must inevitably lose the war, Thyssen was fated to witness the crushing defeat of France and to be left with his back to the wall somewhere in a region combed by the Gestapo.

Thus ends as amazing, as interesting and as characteristic a tale as our tragic era has produced. It is the story of a Europe which has gone forever because it sacrificed its many virtues to its narrowness of mind. I shall add that these memoirs would have been a better gift to the world had they not been wrapped in the cloths which encumber them. Of Mr. Reves's introduction one can say only that most of it should never have been written, for reasons which will probably be obvious to the reader. And concerning the "Historical Notes" I shall say only that their quality is well illustrated by the fact that the former Chancellor of Germany is referred to in them as "Hermann" Bruening.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SAPRU ON NATIONAL LANGUAGE

HAMARI QAUMI ZABAN, By Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi, Pp. 100 Paper cover. Annas 8.

This is a collection of such excerpts, all culled from the various speeches, messages and addresses delivered by the learned Doctor as pertain to the Indian National league and culture only. All these excerpts show how lovingly he is attached to Urdu which is his mother-tongue The Doctor is one of those who hold that Urdu is the common heritage of the Hindu and the Musalmans, that there is a very bright future for it and that this language can never die In some of his addresses he affectionately refers to the great part played by the Kashmiri Pandits in building up this language and at one place exhorts his co-religionists not to play false to Urdu in their legitimate desire to promote Hindi, since it is the strongest link in unifying Hindus and Muslims. This collection contains many precious thoughts and as such it deserves to be studied with care and diligence.

18th Century Poet

DIWAN-E-JOSHISH, Edited by Qazi Abdul Wudud, Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi. Pp. 388. Paper Cover Rs. 1-2-0.

Joshish hailed from Azimabad (Patna) and died some 166 years ago. He was a great lyrical poet of his age as can be seen from his account in the various "tazkirao." The Anjuman has done a service to the Urdu language by publishing this "Diwana" after comparing it with several Mss., inasmuch as such "diwans" greatly help in tracing the growth of the language. In his learned introduction comprising 116 page the editor has given all that is worth knowing about the poet and the "diwan" and has also fully dwelt on the peculiarities of the language of those days. Lovers of poetry will find it a pleasure and a solace to read this "diwan."

"B"

LAHORE-KASHMIR
TRAVEL IN COMFORT
by DE-LUXE COACHES
STATION WAGONS & LATEST CARS
Book MANDA BUS SERVICE
LAHORE PINDI - JAMMU

A SHORT SHORT STORY COMPLETE ON THIS PAGE

"The writer upon the supernatural does not set his story in Broadway on a sunny afternoon."—Art of the Short Story.

GHOST on Broadway

Nettie's tea room was a funny place to find a phantom, but there he was — and in the nick of time, too

By ROBERT McBLAIR

IN THINKING of it afterward, Nettie Brainard could never get rid of the feeling that the light actually did change. In her empty tea room, the telephone on the cashier's desk rang. Although it was nearly noon, all of Broadway near Union Square seemed to dim to a queer, eerie twilight. Nettie could hardly see to place the knife and fork by the lace-paper doily on the painted yellow table, before hurrying to answer the call.

"Is this Miss Nettie Brainard?" a man's voice enquired.

"Yes," Nettie said into the instrument.

"Are you the daughter of Benamin Brainard, deceased, and Nettie Sharp?"

"Yes. Yes, I am."

"Is your mother there?"

"She's busy in the kitchen just now. She'll be busy for half an hour. Who is this, please?"

"This is Thomas Sharp. Your Uncle Tom."

Nettie gasped. "Uncle Tom! But— but— but you are dead!"

The man's laugh had a hollow sound. "Not quite," he said.

"But five years ago, up home in Maine, we got a registered package," Nettie insisted, her voice shaking slightly. "It held four British bonds, and his—your passport stamped in Chinese and Russian, and a letter from Harbin, signed by Jerry Angus, saying that you had—that you were—"

The man laughed again. "Now, Nettie, don't you be so upset by this! Anything may happen in the Far East. Besides, I left home twenty-five years ago. Before you were born."

"Well," said Nettie swallowing.

"Now don't say anything to your mother. I want to speak to you alone. I'll be right over."

He hung up. The light seemed to flood back into the deserted tea room. "Heavens above!" Nettie said aloud. "Uncle Tom! Alive! Alive, after all! What ever shall I say to him? Why does he want to talk to me alone? Why, it's like having a visit from—from a ghost!"

Across the street, her mortal enemies, the two quick lunch places, with their neon signs and their bargains in coffee and doughnuts, now became friends for once. They assured her that she was not in some timeless world of the spirit. Instead, she was in the bustling world of today, where a girl of twenty-two, who loves a young doctor way back in her home town, is glad to stand by her ailing mother in New York, and try to make a tea room pay in a section where there is no room for tea rooms. Try to make a tea room pay, while all the time, morning, noon and night, you are wondering whether he really loves you; wondering whether, in a man's heart, love can survive separation, and the deadly gnawing of time.

"Uncle Tom!" Nettie said again. All she could remember of him was that he was a black sheep, or something worse. Her own father, Benamin Brainard, never would permit his name to be spoken. This was because, over twenty-five years ago, Tom Sharp nearly had broken off Benamin Brainard's engagement to Nettie's mother.

Tom Sharp had brought home some dissipated ruffian named Jerry Angus, and had introduced him to his sister, Nettie, at a time when her fiance, Benamin Brainard, was out of town on business. Nettie Sharp, then a girl of seventeen, had found Jerry Angus, the irresponsible wastrel, more enchanting than her businesslike and absent fiance. Her parents ended that romance, but not before Jerry Angus and Nettie Sharp pledged eternal devotion in a secret meeting arranged by the black sheep, Tom Sharp. It was a heartbreaking farewell.

Jerry Angus and Tom Sharp left together to hunt gold in Alaska, and after that adventured in the Far East. Young Nettie Sharp married Benamin Brainard after all, and had one child, Nettie, before Benamin Brainard died.

Tom Sharp became an occasional, rambling, ribald letter from some unknown far Eastern place. Then, from Harbin, his passport and his legacy had come to his sister.

Now Tom Sharp was alive again and hurrying to see his sister's daughter.

Just then the front door opened. In stepped a bouncy, stocky, gray-haired man.

"Well, Nettie," he said heartily, "come sit by your Uncle Tom. Yes, you've got your mother's bright brown eyes."

He led her to one of the yellow tables.

"Yes, yes, my dear. No one likes to be visited by a ghost!" He roared with laughter. "It was poor Jerry Angus who played that joke on me. Left me blotto from rice wine in Harbin, with no passport and no money. The crazy fool."

He glanced toward the kitchen. "But I mustn't waste time like this. I found you by phoning the doctor in the old home town. The same name, but the son of the one I used to know. That's how time flies! . . . He told me about the operation your mother needs, which requires money. He told me more, Nettie. Something about himself. But that was confidential."

Nettie's heart stopped beating. Was it some other girl?

"What did he tell you?" she cried.

"Never mind. But, look, Nettie. This cash came from smuggling arms in a good cause. Let it do some good!"

He laid a brown envelope in Nettie's palm. His hand, she noticed, was weathered, and had on its back a large strawberry birthmark.

"But, Uncle Tom!" she protested.

"Now, now!" He got up. "Of course you wouldn't take ten thousand dollars from just anybody. You've too much pride for that, I hope. But blood's thicker than water, child. Besides, if you and your mother must have a tea room, this will let you have one back home . . . Take the advice of a wanderer, Nettie. Marry. Settle down. Don't miss love when it comes by."

He kissed her roughly on the mouth. Then he was gone, leaving Nettie feeling that this visit, from one mourned as dead, simply could never have happened. She looked inside the brown envelope. Wealth, crisp and green! They could go back home now. It was a miracle!

The kitchen door opened. Nettie's mother came in.

"How can I begin to tell her?" Nettie thought.

"I couldn't hear what that man was saying." Her mother was talking. "But his voice seemed to be one I had heard as a girl. I kept expecting you to call me, Nettie. I wondered if I would know anyone I hadn't seen for so long. Like your Uncle Tom; well, I suppose I would know him."

She sat down and picked up a fork. "As for Jerry Angus," she went on, "the boy who wanted to marry me, years ago, I would know him anywhere. He had a strawberry birthmark on the back of his right hand." She cut off a bit of lettuce. "Why are you suddenly looking so happy, Nettie? Do stop mooning, dear, and bring your mother her tea."

ILLUSTRATION BY MARTHE MOORE.

• He laid a brown envelope in Nettie's palm. His hand, she noticed, had on its back a large strawberry birthmark.

Even Ghosts Keep Their Birthmarks!

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS *By D. G. VYAS*

ART V. MACHINE

ARTISTIC INDIA, THEN AND NOW—ART-A-COTTAGE-CONCERN— MECHANISED INDUSTRY ANTAGONISTIC TO ART—WANTED ENCOURAGEMENT TO TRADITIONAL ARTISTS—LABOUR WELFARE DEPARTMENT—SLUMS ARE STILL THERE—INCLUDE ART IN JAIL-INDUSTRIES—REGISTRATION ACT FOR ARCHITECTS—GARBA IN ITS ORIGINAL SETTING—FANTASIA—A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

Facilities for technical training to artisans and craftsmen of India was the subject of a paper read by Mr. A. T. Weston before the India and Burmah section of the Royal Society of Arts on 12-12-41. Being an ex-Director of Industries in Bengal, Mr. Weston was able to locate "the important place which the craftsman occupies in the structure of Indian society". Though his approach to the problem of technical training was mainly from the industrial angle he tried to convey to the audience an impression of the artistic life of India whose excellence he attributed to "the toil of the endless succession of humble and anonymous craftsmen".

Freedom And Forum

While referring to the beautiful products of some of the indigenous arts and crafts Mr. Weston said "they are remarkable and characteristic expressions of the craftsman's genius in the plastic and metal moulding and textile arts". Indian art had attained its high-water-mark, because the artist was the designer as well as the producer and breathed the air of complete freedom, which is one of the essentials of the growth of art.

Expression of beauty was the outstanding characteristic of Indian life of which art, therefore, was a vital necessity. India had not restricted her definition of art to painting or sculpture only, but had made even the object of utility as a potent medium for radiation of beauty. Her art was not the exclusive monopoly of the privileged few. It was a common heritage of the people and was accessible to them in various forms. The producer had the advantage of an immensely large market—a market whose ruling principle was "art for the masses".

The producer of art was a cottage-worker. He enjoyed the privilege of freedom for the exercise of his creative abilities and a forum for the disposal of his wares. The specialists in the different arts and crafts used to group and organise themselves into their own guilds, which were distributed in the villages all over the country. Obviously the cottage was a centre of arts and crafts and not merely of utilitarian industries. In India art was an integral and important factor of social economy; art was inextricable from economics.

Man v. Machine

Mr. Weston paid a glowing tribute to the Indian artists and craftsmen when he said, "no school of craftsmanship or person of rank or distinction has made a tradition so outstanding as to compel notice in the pages of history or the museum collections in this respect". The cottage workers were the pioneers and propagators of the distinctive art-traditions of the country. They were, in fact, the sole custodians of its precious art-heritage and industrial traditions until machinery set its foot on its soil and drove a wedge in its industrial organisation.

And then began the harrowing tale of the conflict between man and machine and of the discomfiture of the former therein. The western capitalistic industrialism introduced the middleman—the capitalist—between the producers and the consumers and interposed the machine between the hands of the workers and their products. The insidious disintegration of the well organised industrial system of the country started as soon as the canker of mechanised and capitalistic industrialism crept in its very root. The factory came into existence on the ashes of the cottage and reduced the independent workers to the slavish rank of the wage-earners.

"Garba Dance" (A Painting by Mr. P. Patel, student, Sir J. J. School of Art).

Face The Realities

Since their custodians have been deprived of the freedom of their artistic vocations, the distinctive art-traditions have almost come to a standstill. Rightly speaking, the arts and crafts to which India owed her magnificent past have been made to immolate themselves on the altar of mechanised industrialism. The machine may, by overstepping its limitations, produce art; but it will not be able to produce art which is sanctified by the reflection of the soul of the artist.

For genuine and living art India must revert to the cottage, and she is reverting to it not in search of art but of industry. The cottage-industries movement, which is slowly gathering momentum, is steering clear of art, because its protagonists, since their outlook is pre-eminently industrial and utilitarian, have failed to realise that arts and artistic handicrafts, which were the daily necessaries of the people, are also cottage-concerns. The artistic handicrafts ought to be included in the programme of the cottage-industries movement and ought to be approached exclusively from the artistic angle.

The attitude of "laudator temporis acte" adopted by the protagonists of the cottage-industries movement and by the responsible officials will not solve the crucial problem of arts and crafts. Indian life will not be regenerated in its distinctive form as long as the arts and crafts are not resuscitated and reorganised as its dominant forces. Anyone, who admires the vanished glory of India and is placed in authority should face her stern realities and should endeavour to shape her present in the light of her past.

Their Urgent Need

Technical training to the prospective workers is an industrial necessity of the day, since the machine has come to stay and it ought to work efficiently. But the necessity of training to the designers together with organisation of designing departments on a systematic basis in the mills and other industrial concerns is still greater. The mechanised industry should not eschew its artistic aspect, but should develop it to its maximum height.

Skilled labour will keep the machine moving at a regular speed and will be subservient to the interests of the capitalist. Experts and skilled technicians are not competent to instil new life in the decadent arts and crafts of India. Those who can regenerate artistic India of the pre-machine age are the traditional artists and craftsmen; but they are passing through an unprecedented crisis of struggle for existence. No doubt they need technical training, but what they need more urgently are the market whose security is guaranteed by protective tariff against the foreign and local competition and also the concessions which would enable them to keep their heads above water.

Delight, Not Drudgery

The expansion of the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay as announced by the Director of Public Information in a Press Note is a welcome step towards amelioration of the condition in which the working class has been living. Dramas, cinema-shows, art-exhibitions and music are among the amenities which are provided by the recreation centres at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli. Labour should be a delight and not drudgery to the workers—an objective which is not possible to attain merely by the culture-park policy.

Art at the recreation centres during leisure-hours and black-out of art at home and at work are the contradictions which militate against the achievement of the ideal of mental and moral elevation of the workers. They should live and work in the environments which are clean and beautiful. The Government has made a happy beginning, but it has still to go along away—and carry with it the Municipal Corporation.

No Big Jumps

The slums are still staring with unabated fury at the Municipal Corporation in spite of its oft-repeated slogan of "slum-clearance." In her lecture at the Bombay Engineering Congress last month Miss Perin Nariman drew an accurate picture of the appalling condition in which the working class has been living. Mr. M. E. Joshi—a City Father—ran to the rescue of the Corporation with the stock argument of financial stringency. He went further than that and held the slum-dwellers responsible for making their places insanitary by their dirty habits!

Will Mr. Joshi explain how the clean habits of the slum-dwellers will convert their dungeons into beautiful tenements? Mr. Modak, the City Engineer, also played the tune of financial stringency and expected more taxes from the people to take big jumps. It is difficult to understand why financial stringency prevents the Corporation from taking big jumps only in the case of slum-clearance and artistic amenities. Why not take big jumps in the curtailment of expenditure?

Art In Jail

In order to improve the efficiency and productive capacity of the industries taught in the jails, the Government of Bombay has, according to their announcement made by His Excellency the Governor at the recent celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, sanctioned the appointment of the Superintendent of the jail-industries. A fair trial is given to the industrial training from the economic point of view, but art which has definite moralising and reformative values has, so far, failed to appeal to the Government. Training in the arts, for which the prisoners may have aptitudes, should be provided in the jails and some of the neglected artistic handicrafts should also be included in the list of the jail-industries.

Not Of India

The Registration Act for Architects in India will, if passed, enhance the prestige of the architectural profession, but will it solve the neglected problem of Indian architecture? At present architecture in India is not of India. The profession has, in its craze for progress and modernism, swerved far away from the indigenous traditions and foisted on the country the forms which are not in the least Indian in spirit.

Indian architecture is not a dead art. The descendants of the master-builders of India do not fail to produce their best if they get the opportunities which are not many; but they are not disqualified to practise their hereditary art. The Registration Act, which may not give a longer lease of life to the indigenous traditions, should not crush them to death by debarring the unqualified architects from pursuing their traditional vocation.

More Successful

Of the attempts made, hitherto, by the artists of Gujarat to select "Garba"—a distinctive dance-form of the province—as a subject for painting, the one made by Mr. H. P. Patel—a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, appears to be more successful. The painting, which is reproduced in these columns, is a delightful impression of "Garba" in its original setting. The draperies, colours, architectural environments and other accessories are distinctive of Gujarat. Mr. Patel has a keen sense of colour and composition. He has exploited the rhythmic possibilities of line

(Continued on page 16)

U. S. CARRIES WAR TO JAP CAPITAL

American Planes Bomb Tokyo

Precautionary Warning For Osaka

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW YORK, April 18.

An official radio by Tokyo recorded by San Francisco says that "enemy airplanes bombed Tokyo to-day."

The announcement says that aircraft were identified as "Allied planes" who bombed and "seriously damaged" schools and hospitals.

It is claimed that military installations were not hit.

FIRST TASTE OF BOMBING

Planes which gave Tokyo its first taste of bombing probably came from American aircraft carriers operating within the range of Japanese mainland.

Identified As U. S. Planes

SAN FRANCISCO:—The planes which bombed Tokyo have been identified as American, according to the Tokyo Radio.

Raids On Jap Cities In London Press

LONDON:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and other Japanese cities have now come under the great Allied air offensive. This news received from an official Japanese announcement is splashed under big head lines in London's evening papers.

The "Star" announces across the front page "Tokyo bombed in daylight," the "Evening Standard" says "And now Tokyo? Noon raid by Allied Planes." While the "Evening News" headlines: "Japs say 'Tokyo Bombed'."

Papers also give prominence to R.A.F.'s 500 miles raid inside Germany to bomb Augsberg and the Allied Raid on Rangoon and Koepang.

WARNING IN OSAKA

OSAKA:—Three enemy planes raided Nagoya and Kobe.

TOKYO:—What the official Japanese News Agency describes as "a precautionary air raid warning" was also issued throughout Osaka air defence district in the south-west of the main island. Osaka is one of the biggest cities in Japan and is its industrial capital. It has been described as the Venice of Japan owing to the number of its canals and bridges. Its population is over two and half millions.

ALERT IN KINMI & CHUGOKU REGIONS

TOKYO:—An air raid alarm was sounded in the Kinmi (8.8) and Chugoku regions.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

It is officially stated that Tokyo was raided on Saturday afternoon for the first time since the war began.

Japanese Eastern Defence Headquarters announced that the Tokyo region was raided on Saturday afternoon for the first time since the war began. The announcement said, planes approached from several directions.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Tokyo radio in announcing the bombing of Tokyo, added: "A number of bombs were dropped. Previous training of Tokyo population for air-raid defence was put into immediate practice. Our losses were exceedingly light."—Reuter.

Seven Hours' Warning

BERLIN—The official German News Agency says the 'all clear' was sounded in Tokyo just before 16-00 hrs. to-day. The warning lasted about seven hours.

Details Of Raid On Tokyo

LONDON, April 18.

The planes which gave Tokyo its first taste of bombing probably came from American aircraft carriers operating within the range of the Japanese mainland. The United States has at least six big aircraft carriers suitable for this purpose. This is Tokyo's first raid, but not its first alert.

There was an air-raid alarm on March 5th which an official communique first attributed to the appearance of unidentified air craft over waters, east of Japan; but later it turned out that these were Japanese. A later official announcement however implied that the true cause of alert has a smashing American raid on Wake Islands, a thousand miles from Yokohama.

To-day's actual raid on Tokyo follows swiftly on the heels of the promise given a week ago by the Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Committee, Mr. Andrew May that "it won't be long now before American bombs fall in Tokyo, and there will be a hell of a fire when the time comes."

TOKYO PREPARED

Tokyo has made extensive preparation against possible air raids since the outbreak of war. The first black-out was ordered the day following the declaration of war. Intense land and air defence exercises have been carried out in Tokyo and the surrounding districts since, covering training in fire-fighting, rescue work and other branches of A.R.P. work.

Much of Tokyo is lightly built. Many of its million houses have been erected since the great earthquake of 1923 destroyed almost half the city. Shortly before the outbreak of war, Major-General Sato, Air Defence Chief, warned the Japanese Parliament of the serious effects of possible air-raids on the public mind, especially in view of the predominance of light built houses.

"BOMB TOKYO" CLUBS

Meanwhile "Bomb Tokyo" clubs have been formed in many parts of the United States with the object of collecting funds to be given to the first American pilot to bomb the Japanese Capital.—Reuter.

AMERICA SAYS "THAT'S SWELL"

NEW YORK: "That's swell" sums up the average American reaction to the report that American bombs have fallen on Japan. Early this morning news broadcasts from various stations brought welcome change in the nature of pre-breakfast news with the thrilling report that Japan had become a fighting zone. Newspapers during the night hurriedly made up their main news pages with details of the raid. "Tokyo Bombed" was the heading in huge black type. The first evening papers also gave prominence to the report with great streamers and the first line of the text of the story ran across their whole front pages. There is considerable speculation on the part of laymen as to how the raid was carried out. Imagination was stirred by the Japanese report that the raiders arrived in waves from three different directions. Eager map-readers, which war has made of Americans, are busy locating the towns reported to have been bombed—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya.

THEY WERE U. S. PLANES

TOKYO: Hostile planes which raided the Tokyo and Yokohama regions were without doubt United States planes, Japanese observers declare, according to the Japanese News Agency. Observers stated that the American air sign of a Blue Star against a red circle could clearly be seen by ground observers.

Reaction In Chungking

BOMBAY, April 18.

The war has at last been brought to Japan proper to-day. The Tokyo radio announced at noon that the Japanese capital and Yokohama were attacked by hostile aircraft. Though the news has not yet been confirmed by Allied sources, the Chungking public took it as a matter of course, states a message from Chungking.

On hearing of the Allied bombing of Japan, Mr. Wang-Chin-Chieh, China's Minister of Information, made the following statement:—

"The news of the first Allied bombing on Tokyo and Yokohama is regarded in Chungking as the most significant development marking the beginning of the fulfilment of the pledge announced by the American Government that the United Nations will soon bring the war to Japan proper. Besides the material damage caused by the bombing, its moral effect must be immense.

According to the Tokyo radio, the first Allied raid on Japan proper lasted about seven hours.

Dr. Chamanlal M. Mehta, M.B.B.S., L.M. (Dub.), F.R.F.P. S.G., F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Jt.-Secry. of Indian Medical Association, and one of the members of the Medical Committee of the Bombay Peoples' Volunteer Brigade.

Four New Acts In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 18

Four new bills re.ating to insolvency, division of property, sales and partnership Acts were passed, besides six amending bills to Criminal and Civil Procedure Code at the adjourned meeting of the Hyderabad Legislative Council. The Council again meets to-morrow.

Nizam's Government are considering shifting Hyderabad Zoo to the interior of the State.

Evacuation of unessentials has begun in Hyderabad, while business is carried on as usual. Practice alarms are being given in Hyderabad city and Secunderabad. All street lights are covered with black caps and partial black-out is effected

AHMEDABAD BAN EXTENDED

AHMEDABAD April 18

The District Magistrate has extended by a further period of one month, the order prohibiting the carrying of weapons or the uttering of slogans within the city of Ahmedabad for the preservation of public peace.—A.P.

INDIA'S RUBBER QUOTA

NEW DELHI April 18

The permissible maximum next export of dry rubber from British India for the second quarter of 1942 shall be 5,325 tons,, it is officially announced here.—A.P.

Blow To Free Fr. Navy

World's Largest Submarine Lost

LONDON, April 18.

The world's largest submarine "Surcouf" belonging to the Free French Navy is missing and must be considered lost. This is announced by the Free French Naval Headquarters.

"Surcouf" whose tonnage was 4,300 was built in 1929. Besides mounting two eight-inch guns, she also had provision for carrying a small seaplane. Costing five times as much as an ordinary submarine, she had cruising speed of 12,000 miles and accommodated a crew of 150.—Reuter.

Australian Premiers' Conference Venue

CANBERRA, April 18.

Next week's conference of Australian premiers is being held in Melbourne instead of Canberra.

The Commonwealth Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin is going to Melbourne to-morrow. This change of venue is due to the fact that Mr. Curtin as Minister of Defence must be in Melbourne for part of the week.

The major business of the Premiers' Conference concerns proposals for uniform taxation and it is expected that the States will put up a bitter fight for their State rights unless those who have hitherto opposed the proposals waive their major objections.—Reuter.

BR. MINISTER IN AMERICA ON INDIA'S WAR EFFORT

CHICAGO, April 18.

At least one million Indian volunteers are taking part in or are prepared to serve India's war effort said the British Minister in Washington Sir Gerald Campbell, in a speech at the University of Chicago. "Do not be misled; India is making a vast contribution to the war effort" Sir Gerald Campbell added. "We must not be disappointed with the lack of success of Sir Stafford Cripps negotiations." Sir Gerald said he thought considerable progress was made.—Reuter.

Who Sabotaged Cripps' Mission?

Provincial Governors' Role

The New Delhi correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

Meanwhile, it is possible to lift the veil on one aspect of the Cripps' mission. Though Sir Stafford stuck to his decision not to meet the I.C.S. associations, he had several opportunities of appraising himself of their views. But an event of even greater importance, which might be regarded as one of the principal causes of the breakdown of the negotiations, was the part played by the Governors of three or four provinces, one at least of whom belongs to the Indian Civil Service. It appears that when there was a possibility of an agreement on the Defence formula, which Pandit Nehru described as 75 per cent. hopeful, this group of Governors got to work feverishly and made known their views to London and Delhi as to what would happen if Defencce was transferred to Indian control.

This view of the matter could not be ignored by Sir Stafford Cripps in Delhi or by his "senior partners in London." This factor, it is understood, played a somewhat decisive part in the breakdown of the Cripps-Congress negotiations.

ALLIED PLAN TO INVADE EUROPE

CEBU CITY IN JAP HANDS

Fierce Fighting In Vicinity: Corregidor Batteries Give It Hot To Enemy

WASHINGTON, April 18.
A War Department Communique says:

"PHILLIPINE THEATRE: Aerial bombardment and shelling of Corregidor by enemy batteries continued throughout April 17, though with somewhat decreased intensity. Little damage was done. Guns from our forts silenced several enemy batteries, blasted roads and bridges in Bataan, disrupting communications.

Reports from Cebu indicate that Cebu city is in enemy hands. The city is reported to be burning Fierce fighting is continuing in that vicinity.

Hostile forces which landed on the island of Panay are being vigorously opposed by our troops.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL BURMA

Chinese Repulse Jap Unit On Salween Front

BOMBAY, April 16.
Fighting raged all day on Wednesday in the Daungnangya area, approximately twelve miles northwest of Thagaya in the Central part of Burma, says a Chungking message. It increased in intensity during the night, according to last night's war communique issued in Chungking. The Chinese Expeditionary Force intercepted the enemy and succeeded in inflicting on them some one thousand casualties during Wednesday.

Meanwhile, further to the east on the Salween river front the Chinese forces, taking advantage of the favourable heavy terrain there, on Tuesday morning, repulsed a Japanese unit that advanced to a point sixteen miles south of Leikho.

SOVIET NAVY DOES ITS BIT

VICHY, April 18.
Four Soviet destroyers have shelled German positions at Taganrog on the sea of Azov, according to a Bucharest report received in Vichy.

Other naval units have shelled the right flank of the German lines on the Kerch peninsula.

In this area a Russian heavy cruiser is reported to have attempted to disembark troops behind Rumanian and German positions.—Reuter.

NO EVACUATION FROM DELHI YET

NEW DELHI, 18.
"Certain extracts from a letter, recently issued by the Delhi Provincial Administration to the Delhi Municipal Committee have been published in the Press, in a form which may cause misunderstanding", says a Press note to-day.

In Delhi, indeed, the danger of air-raids in still happily remote. In matters of Civil Defence it is obviously wise to make plans well in advance and take all contingencies into account, and the fact that such plans are being made in Delhi, as elsewhere, should not give rise to misunderstanding or alarm."

"As the Deputy Commissioner explained in the Municipal meeting on Thursday last, when the whole subject was discussed at length, in the present circumstances there is no occasion whatever for anyone to think of removing himself or his family from the town."—A. P.

NO 'SCORCHED EARTH' FOR FOODSTUFFS

CUTTACK, April 18.
A "communique" issued by the Orissa Government emphatically denies that there is any intention of destroying the excess of foodstuffs in any area of the Province. The rumour which has been current to that effect is absolutely without foundation.

Marshall-Hopkins Revelations

BERLIN ASSESSES BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH

Germans Mine Fields In Belgium

BELFAST, April 18.

Very important results will follow this week's conference in London with Mr. Churchill and the British Chiefs of Staffs, said Marshall, the American apostle of offensive war speaking in Northern Ireland.

U.S. PREPARES FOR INVASION

American Air Forces will be stationed all over the United Kingdom. Inevitably American troops will take part in commando raids and a complete American Army Corps is at present in training for amphibious operations of the commando type. Tens of thousands of American troops will arrive in the United Kingdom in a steady stream, General Marshall added.

TOUGH BUSINESS AHEAD

Mr. Harry Hopkins said the problem is no longer one of production but of fighting. Big problems were connected with land, sea and air battles now and it is going to be a tough business, Mr. Hopkins said. The present visit was very encouraging to him. The main problem is ships and 8 million tons of shipping will be constructed in America this year with 15 millions next year.

Mr. Averill Harriman was also a member of the party, which included the Ulster Prime Minister Mr. Andrews.

Marshall And Hopkins In N. Ireland

BELFAST, April 18.
The Chief of Staff of the American Army, Gen. Marshall, and Mr. Harry Hopkins and a number of staff officers have arrived in Northern Ireland. This morning the General carried out inspection of American troops and saw them at manoeuvres. They visited a number of American camps.—

Berlin Military Circles On Excellent British Military Reserves

STOCKHOLM, April 18.
Military circles in Berlin, says the Berlin Correspondent of the SOCIAL DEMOKRATAN, yesterday discussed possible British and American plans to invade the continent.

Germany, he says, is by no means unaware that the British have built up excellent military reserves and developed offensive powers which continental countries must take into consideration. At the same time, the correspondent adds, the Germans have taken extensive defence measures in occupied countries.

Prominent German generals have inspected fortifications in Norway, France and elsewhere. Field Marshal List not long ago inspected fortifications in Norway and Field Marshal von Runstedt has been in France for some time.

Serbian Patriot General's Call To Petain

LONDON, April 18.
Gen. Mihailovitch, the Yoguslav War Minister, who commands the Patriot Army fighting the Axis forces in Serbia, has appealed to Marshal Petain "to give the signal awaited by all the oppressed peoples of Europe from the peoples of France."

He urges Marshal Petain or "that other Marshal which France will find one day" to "raise again the banner of freedom, which for so many centuries the French people waved at the head of the nations of Europe".

The appeal is made in a letter which Gen. Mihailovitch has sent "from the mountains and hills of Serbia", a copy of which has been received by Yugoslav quarters in London.—Reuter.

NAZIS MINE FIELDS IN BELGIUM

LONDON, April 18.
The Germans are mining fields in the area of Belgium lying between the Sambre and the Meuse, according to the Free Belgian News Agency. Some farms in this district have been evacuated by German order.

Mines have been particularly laid at Lousprelle, Gerpinne, Fleurus, Farciennes and Walcourt.—Reuter.

PETAIN DOES IT AT LAST

Surrender Of Power To Nazi Puppets: Laval Forms Cabinet

VICHY, April 18.
Marshal Petain will broadcast to the nation to-morrow The official journal "To-morrow" will publish a decree announcing that the Chief of State has surrendered his powers as chief of Government.

The sole article of decree states "the effective direction of the

FR. OFFENSIVE ON SYRIA?
"There are rumours that M. Laval plans an offensive on Syria and the recapture of African colonies now in Free French hands", says the "Daily Herald". "He may also give Germany vital facilities in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic coast-line of Africa.

Home and foreign policy of France has been taken over by the Chief of Government appointed by the Chief of State and responsible to him The Chief of Government nominates his Ministers in agreement with the Chief of State and is accountable to him for the acts and undertakings."

BERLIN:—The formation of the new Vichy Government was delayed on account of a number of personal difficulties arising at any moment but these to a large extent have been removed and the list of ministers now issued may be assumed to be practically final.

LAVAL CABINET PERSONNEL
According to the provisional

(Continued On Page 14)

MUSSOLINI SACKS FASCIST SECRETARIES

BASLE, April 18.
Many Fascist Secretaries have been dismissed by Mussolini according to a Rome report.

Provincial prefects recently summoned to Rome, are to "report on the situation on the home front," it is stated.—Reuter.

FROM NEUTRALITY TO NON-BELLIGERENCY

Jawahar Explains Congress Attitude Towards War: Azad's Warning

CALCUTTA, April 18.
"Although India was a subject country she had declared sides long before this war inasmuch as India expressed her sympathies with what Russia and China stood for and the Congress definitely considered the forces represented by Hitler and Japan as dark forces which, if victorious, would lead to a permanent slavery of India."

Thus observed Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing about hundred Congress workers of Bengal this evening. The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, also addressed the workers.

The Indian situation, Pundit Nehru said, must be reviewed along with the international situation. The attitude of the Congress in this war was of non-belligerency and not exactly of neutrality. He thought that mass opposition could be organised by the State, but even after the failure of the Cripps talks he felt the aggressor must be opposed by all means. He could not possibly say what exact steps were to be taken by the people on the approach of an invading army. It was not a noble outlook to welcome an aggressor and he warned Congressmen and the people against the deceptive language of aggressors and conquerors.

Pundit Nehru added: "We must try to embarrass the enemy in every possible way".

Concluding, Pundit Nehru said that he had not come to Bengal with any definite programme. When India was being attacked by the enemy and when Britain as well as America were taking part in the war, he felt disturbed at the idea that he could not do anything for his own country. This idea disturbed his sleep as well. He felt that he must go to friends and co-workers and people at this critical time. He stated that he would go to Assam to meet Congress workers there and visit evacuee camps.

NO PASSIVE ATTITUDE

The Congress President, addressing the workers, in brief detailed the Cripps talks and gave the reasons why the proposals of the British War Cabinet had been rejected by the Congress Working Committee.

Referring to the present emergency, the Maulana said that the Congress had given a definite lead to the country and a wrong step at this critical moment in the history of the nation would prove fatal. He exhorted Congress workers to make it clear to themselves as well as to the people that it would be dangerous to talk of adopting a passive attitude towards any aggressor whether it was Japan or Germany.—A. P.

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Kashmir-Bombay Guest House Dalgate, Srinagar, Homely comforts. Best food. Prompt Service. (15986)

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Are you married or about to be married. We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free H.H. Stores, Delhi. (15998)

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Wanted Candidates to secure Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Homoeopathy, Dentistry, Engineering, Laws, B.A., M.A., Ph.D etc., from American Universities. Fees Nominal. Write for Prospectus with 2 annas stamps, to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar, Punjab. (16026)

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HIGH TIME TO MAKE GLASS SPLINTER-PROOF

MAKE your windows splinter-proof with ARISTON Glue used in conjunction with a suitable cloth recommended by us. Ariston Glue is sold in 1 lb. and 7 lbs. tins. It is cheap and economical in use, because it becomes about five times its volume when mixed with water and one lb. will cover more than 180 sq. ft.

Glass partitions and windows made splinter-proof can be seen in our office. Looks neat, does not obstruct light, and never peels off.

BHARAT TILES & MARBLE LTD.,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
(8110)

WANTED.

WANTED shortly BOILER-MAKERS, FITTER ERECTORS, ELECTRICAL WIREMEN for CIVILIAN service outside India. Men willing to serve abroad should register now with the National Service Labour Tribunal, Vithal Building, Opposite Mint, Bombay. They will be called for interview later and pay fixed.

(8059)

3RD GREAT WEEK!

FIRST-RATE FAMILY FILM-FARE of the season!

SUNRISE PICTURES' SUPER SOCIAL!

Romance!
Comedy!
Music!!

MALAN

FROM THE PRODUCERS OF "GHARKI LAJ"

Starring—SHANTA HUBLIKAR, JAGDISH, BALWANT SINGH, RATANBAI, M. MUSHARAF

Direction—Mr. V. M. VYAS

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7 and 10 P.M.
Sat. Sun. at 1 P.M.

In its
5th GRAND WEEK

Song-Laden

ROMANCE OF A MODERN CINDERELLA

Nirdosh

NATIONAL'S PICTURE

Starring:

NALINI JAYWANT

Supported by a powerful cast in the most vivacious romance of her career.

SWASTIK

Daily: 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
(Hindi).

GATHERING POPULARITY

CIRCO'S Epic of and for the Nation

APNA GHAR

with
SHANTA APTE—CHANDRAMOHAN
Director: DEBAKI BOSE

8th WEEK AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES—Dubash Theatre
3 Shows Daily: 3, 6 & 9
Matinee To-day at 12 noon
(Marathi)

GEORGEOUS LAFF-SHOW!

NEW

New Hums' Streamlined Comedy

PAHILA PALNA

(Many Happy Returns)

PRODUCER
BABURAO PENDHARKAR

3rd WEEK of FUN

CENTRAL

Today: 1, 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

Mr. A. R. Augier, the new Post Master General of Bombay.

HAPPY BLEND OF ART AND CULTURE—

Prof Vishnuprasad R. Trivedi writes:—

"Bharat Milap" means a happy blend of India's ancient art and culture. I have been considerably impressed with several scenes that revive the glorious age of the Ramayana. The picture has many elements that evoke our noblest emotions."

PRAKASH PICTURES'

BHARAT MILAP

(Hindi)

BHARAT BHET

(Marathi)

12th WEEK

Daily 2-30 & 5-45 (Hindi), 8-45 (Marathi)

Sat. & Sun. Morning 11-15 (Marathi)

MAJESTIC

EVERGREEN RELEASE

5th WEEK of full Houses!

AMAR'S MAIDEN HIT

KHILAUNA

Starring:

SNEHPRABHA, PRABHA & JAIRAJ

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6 30 & 9-30 P.M.
Sunday Matinee 12-45 P.M.

SACRIFICING LOVE AT THE ALTAR OF DUTY—

VENUS' Soul-Stirring Drama

KIRTI

***Starring* LALITA PAWAR JAIRAJ AND JAGDISH**

2nd Week of Fame

MINERVA

TO-DAY: 1, 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

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4 FIREMEN INJURED, 2,700 BALES DAMAGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four firemen were removed to the hospital and 2,700 bales of cotton priced at five lakhs of rupees were damaged when a godown at Zakeria Bunder Road took fire on Friday.

The fire which started at about 2 in the afternoon lasted for nearly four hours to come under control, and another two hours to be put out

A thick pall of smoke hung over the godown for hours. A number of fire-engines was operating.

Andhra University Final M.B.B.S. Exam.

MADRAS, April 18.

The Registrar of the Andhra University, in a communication to the press from Waltair states that the ensuing final M.B.B.S., Degree Examination which was to have been held on May 4 at Vizagapatam, has been postponed. The date and place of the Examination will be notified later.—A.P.

Davar's College Of Commerce

The following students who appeared in the London Chamber of Commerce Examination, held in April, 1941, from Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, are declared successful. It will be seen that they have secured as many as seventeen Distinctions or Honours Certificates besides passing in large numbers in a wide range of subjects.

COMMERCIAL LAW (HIGHER):—Mr. A. F. Nazareth (with distinction); Mr. Navnitrai M. Mehta; Mr. Syed Abdul Matin (with distinction); Mr. Nagalingam Ramaswamy; Mr. Hardev Singh Chhina; Mr. Rumi S. Davar; Mr. U. S. Sacranie; Mr. Jamnadas R. Thakkar, Mr. Uttambhai M. Desai; Mr. Narayan B. Surve; Mr. Cecil E. Rubins (with distinction); Mr. Sadanand K. Jambotkar; (Miss) Evelin Williamson; Mr. Burjor H. Reporter; Mr Dattatraya B. Joshi; Mr. Kantilal J. Chhatbar; Mr. Bhagawanji O. Kotecha; Mr. Manharlal D. Shah; Mr. Nanji R. Shah; Mr Hanumanth M. Achar (with distinction); Mr. P. N. Sukhthanker; Mr. Haryantlal T. Thanawala and Mr. Daudalli Alladin.

COMMERCE & FINANCE (HIGHER):—Mr. A. F. Nazareth; Mr. N. M. Mehta; Mr. Atchut P. Joshi; Mr. Syed Abdul Matin (with distinction); Mr. Hardev Singh Chhina (with distinction); (Miss) Dina J. Shroff (with distinction); Mr. Jamnadas R. Thakkar; Mr. Joseph Condilac; Mr. Narayan B. Surve; Mr. Felix D'Souza; Mr. Cecil E. Rubins (with distinction); Mr. Ravindra P. Laiwalla; (Miss) Evelin Williamson (with distinction); Mr. Kantilal J. Chatbar; Mr. C. K. Desai; Mr. Ardeshir P. Sethna; Mr. Bhagwanji O. Kotecha; Mr. Manharlal D. Shah (with distinction); Mr. Nanji R. Shah (with distinction); Mr. Hanumanth M. Achar and Mr Haryantlal T. Thanawala

SALESMANSHIP (HIGHER): Mr. Suleman Y. Akbany (with distinction); (Miss) Dina J. Shroff (with distinction); Mr. Kanaiyalal S. Dharia; Mr. Dayabhai Vithaldas (with distinction); and Mr. K. Alladin.

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY (HIGHER):—Mr. A. F. Nazareth; Mr. Varjiwandas C. Shroff; Mr. Cecil E. Rubins; Mr. Dayabhai Vithaldas; Mr. Ishwarlal M. Parikh; Mr. Bhagwanji O Kotecha; and Mr. Nanji R. Shah

COMPANY LAW (HIGHER):—Mr. Rumi S. Davar (with distinction); Mr. Kayamalli M. Sadikot; Mr. Dayabhai Vithaldas (with distinction); Mr. P. N. Sukhthankar; and Mr. Kassamalli Alladdin.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE (HIGHER): Mr. Navnitrai M. Mehta (with distinction); Mr. Hardev Singh Chhina; Mr. Burjor H. Reporter; Mr. Dayabhai Vithaldas; Mr. P. N. Sukhthanker; and Mr. Rumi S. Davar.

BANKING & CURRENCY (HIGHER):—Mr. Atchut Pundalik Joshi; and Mr Hardev Singh Chhina.

BOOK-KEEPING (CERTIFICATE):—Mr. Hasanally Habib Mohmed.

MADRAS-BOMBAY TRAINS REVISED TIMINGS

MADRAS, April 18.

With effect from the 19th inst. the Bombay Mail will leave Madras central at 6-30 p.m. instead of at 8-55 p.m., and the Blue Mountain Express will leave at 8-15 p.m., instead of 9-15 p.m., according to a communication from the M. & S. M. Railway authorities.—A. P

BOMBAY SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL'S WORK

The Bombay Social Hygiene Council enters its 15th year of existence. The report just issued covers its activities from January to December 1941. The restrictions imposed by war conditions had placed many difficulties in propaganda activities, but in spite of these there had not been any appreciable curtailment of the work.

The Council arranged Anti-Venereal stalls at the Health Exhibitions held by the Bombay branch of the Baby and Health Week Association in the compounds of the Bombay Mills. During the period under report screen exibitions were held. The Anti-Venereal stall depicted the dangers of venereal diseases by means of profuse display of posters, statistical charts and models and by personal explanation and distributed leaflets and pamphelts containing information on preventive methods. Many lectures illustrated by films were arranged.

Prophylaxis centres were started at Colaba, Dongri, Girgaum, Grant Road, Worli, Dharavi, Victoria Dock and Alexandra Dock by the Municipality and Bombay Port Trust.

Huge Nazi War Factory Bombed

Augsburg, Centre Of Textile And Chemical Industry, Plastered In Broad Daylight

LONDON, April 18.

It is officially announced that heavy bombers of R.A.F. bombed an important war factory at Augsburg in southern Germany in daylight on Friday.

The flight, which carried the bombers 600 miles into the heart of Germany, was the most audacious flight yet undertaken. The raid was evidently carried out without fighter escort.

Augsburg is a railway junction in Bavaria with a population of 165,000

Machinery, textiles and chemicals are made there. It is the centre of an extensive canal system.

One of the oldest cities in the Reich Augsburg has been visited previously by the R. A. F., though not in daylight. It is only a few miles from Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat.

Augsburg was bombed twice by night in August 1940 but has not been mentioned by name since then as an objective.

IN NORTH FRANCE

The R.A.F. have carried out large scale operations over northern France on Friday states an Air Ministry communique to-night.

The communique says "During the morning fighters swept over the Cherbourg Peninsula and also escorted bomb-carrying Hurricanes to Marquise where a shell-filling factory was hit.

In the afternoon fighters made big sweeps inland towards St. Omer and along the French coast and escorted Boston bombers in attacks on targets at Calais, Rowen and Cherbourg.

Bombs hit the main railway line at Calais and at Rowen the power station, shipyards and fuel tanks were hit and at Cherbourg the docks were bombed.

Generally little opposition was encountered from enemy fighters but in one operation two of theirs were destroyed. One of our bombers and one fighter are missing."

TWO BR. AIRMEN MISSING

Squadron-Leader Sherwood and Flight-Lt. Sandford, who led two of the sections of the bomber force which made the attack on Augsburg are missing. Squadron-leader Nettleton and Flight.-Lt. Penman, who led the other two sections have returned safely.

MANY FIRES LEFT BURNING IN HAMBURG

An Air Ministry Communique announces: "Last night a strong force of STIRLING, WELLINGTON, MANCHESTER and HAMPTON bombers made a heavy attack on the port of Hamburg. Many fires were left burning. The submarine base at St. Nazaire and docks at Le Havre were also bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters. Aerodromes in France and the low countries were attacked during the night by aircraft of Bomber and Fighter Commands. In one of these attacks an enemy bomber was intercepted and destroyed by aircraft of Fighter Command.

Nine aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing."

DIESEL ENGINE FACTORY BOMBED

The daylight air-raid on Augsburg during Friday is described in an Air Ministry Communique, which states: "In daylight yesterday evening a force of twelve LANCASTER bombers consisting of four sections led by Squadron Leader, J. S. Sherwood, Squadron-Leader, J. B. Nettleton, Flight-Lt., D. J. Tenam and Flight-Lt., R. R. Sandford took off for Augsburg near Munich. Their target was Maschineg Fabrik, Augsburg, Nuremberg, which manufactures half the Diesel engines used by the German submarine fleet as well as other important war material.

Almost at the start of the outward journey there was a fierce engagement with enemy fighters and four of our bombers were shot down south of Paris, but the force pressed on to its objective after 8 o'clock. All the aircraft bombed from a low level, two diving to 200 feet and heavy bombs were seen to burst on the target. The factory was very strongly defended and three of the LANCASTERS were brought down by intense anti-aircraft fire, making their attack. The five remaining aircraft landed safely at their bases well before midnight.

ECHO OF HESS' FLIGHT

The British raid on Augsburg, it is now learned, was directed against the important Messerschmitt works, which makes the Luftwaffe's most formidable fighters. It was at the private landing ground of the Messerschmitt works that Hitler's Deputy Rudolf Hess got possession of the fighter plane, in which a year ago he flew to Scotland.

Commando Raids Have Made Nazis Jumpy

NEW YORK, April 18.

Many Commando raids have been made about which neither the British nor the Germans have said anything, a British Army Staff Officer, Major R. V. Boyle told the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

"The fact that they are not broadcast either by England or Germany does not stop stories and rumours spreading throughout the Nazi troops in France", he added.

The raids have made the Germans jumpy and destroyed their morale.—Reuter.

Raids Over England

Raiders flew over a south-coast town at intervals early to-day. One of the bombs started a fire, which was quickly put out. High explosives dropped in another part of the town, caused some casualties and damage. In Midlands indistinct gunfire was heard but no incidents are reported.

SOME CASUALTIES— SEVERAL KILLED

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security Communique states: "At about 02-30 hours on Saturday, enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few places in southern England. The damage done was not extensive, but there were some casualties, including small numbers of persons killed. One enemy aircraft was destroyed."

R. A. F. HAMMERBLOWS PRELUDE TO INVASION OF EUROPE

WASHINGTON, April 17.

In view of the possibility of an Axis offensive both in Russia and the Mediterranean with the evil implications of the local affair the R.A.F. tactics as seen here are an opportunity timed to divide Germany's striking power.

In addition they are a very powerful factor in the war of nerves. The Germans now hoist with their own petard" are anxiously speculating while these fierce hammerblows are a prelude to an invasion of the continent

Thus it is felt that they will be compelled to maintain sufficient strength in western Europe to cope with possible landings to the probable detriment of their ability to concentrate adequate forces successfully to carry out prospective operations on the eastern front.

General Wainwright's guns have silenced three enemy batteries in Cavite and Bataan. Fierce fighting is reported from Panay island.

The War Department communique this evening states "In the Philippine theatre three enemy batteries firing on our forts from Cavite and Bataan were silenced by our artillery fire in the past 24 hours.

Corregidor and Caballs islands were raided five times by enemy bombers flying in formations from two to eight planes. One Japanese bomber was hit by our aircraft fire and damaged to such an extent that it is believed to have crashed though its destruction is unconfirmed.

Fierce fighting is reported from Panay where the enemy landed at Iloilo and Capiz. Nothing to report from other areas".

BOY SHOOTS COUSIN IN "MACARTHUR-JAP" AFFRAY

(From Our Correspondent)

FORT LAUDERDALE, (Florida), April 18.

Shouting "I'll be MacArthur, you be a Jap!" 11-year-old Sonny Nash grabbed his father's gun and shot and killed his 8-year-old cousin, Gerald Griffis.

"Sorry, I didn't know it was loaded," he explained tearfully afterwards.

"WE HAVE PASSED TURNING POINT"

NEW YORK, April 18.

The hardest part of the job of converting industry for war production has been completed, according to the chairman of the United States War Production Board Mr. Donald Nelson.

"We have not yet won the battle of production but I honestly believe that we have passed the turning point," he said.

GEORGE CROSS TO BE CARVED ON EVERY BOMBED BUILDING

MALTA, April 18.

It is anticipated that the George Cross will be carved in stone on every ruined house and building when they eventually are rebuilt.

The Cross has already joined the 'V' for Victory signs on broken walls and Malta's massive ruins and a request for postage stamps bearing the award has been made.

While German and Italian bombs obliterated many monuments to Malta's past history the people feel that the King has set his seal on the present and yet more glorious history of the Island.

Achut Patwardhan Released

POONA, April 18.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan, a prominent Socialist leader of Maharashtra and a member of the A.I.C.C., was released this afternoon from the Yeravda jail after the expiry of his term of imprisonment. Mr. Patwardhan was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default six months' further imprisonment in connection with an objectionable speech he was alleged to have delivered.

BOOK ON PAKISTAN.

It is understood Mr Patwardhan with the help of his colleagues in jail has written a book on the subject of "Pakistan" and which, it is learnt will be published at Allahabad on the occasion of the A.I.C.C. meeting on April 27.—A. P.

Bengal Governor Visits R. A. F. Squadrons

CALCUTTA, April 18.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Sir John Herbert, accompanied by Lady Mary Herbert, and a number of Ministers, recently paid a visit to fighter squadrons of the Royal Air Force.

Many of the pilots, who were introduced to the Governor and other visitors, have seen much active service not only in the Far East but in France and in the battle of Britain.—A.P.

SOVIET BREAKTHROUGH FINNISH LINES

LARGE NUMBER OF GERMANS KILLED AND HEAPED ON DEFENCE POSITIONS ON CENTRAL FRONT

MOSCOW, April 18.

Soviet troops in one section of the Finnish front breached enemy lines and advanced to the depth of several miles, says the Soviet News Agency. The Finns lost 1,000 men killed.

On Central Front

Soviet troops on the Central Front overcoming stubborn resistance occupied several strong points, says the supplement to the midday 'communique.' A large number of Germans killed were heaped on the German defence positions.

The destruction of 35 German block-houses and ten earth-works is reported from the Kalinin front where two ammunition dumps were blown up behind the German lines.

Soviet Gains On All Fronts

KUIBYSHEV, April 18.

Reuter's special correspondent writes:—

While the Germans are struggling spirited in the slush of melting snows to hold as much as of their gains as possible, the Red Armies continue gnawing into the German front. With matters in the intermediate stage, however, there is little definite news of the fortunes of battle, but it is clear that Soviet operations of the last few days have been consistently successful on the Kalinin Front where Nazi positions have been eaten into and on the Briansk Front where the Germans are placed in a serious position. Soviet gains on the Leningrad Front are also recorded.

On the front itself both sides are striving to make the best use of the intervening period, neither saying much about what they are doing. While the Soviet tactics are those of a persistent offensive and wearing down the enemy, German tactics are to hold on as much as possible to what they have gained and at the same time to try to reduce the Soviet margin of initiative by sharply increasing the number of their local counter-attacks and attempting to win air superiority by putting in more and more planes. This latter move has been singularly unsuccessful so far. In ground fighting, it appears from all reports that both sides are using increasing number of tanks.

The cutting of communications, attacks on supply trains and destruction of local German garrisons constitute the only one weapon in the Soviet struggle to prevent Hitler massing effective forces in the near rear on any one front and from latest reports it appears to be a by no means unimportant weapon.—Reuter.

Mrs. H. P. Whitney Dead

NEW YORK, April 18.

The death is announced of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney who figured prominently in the news some years ago when she endeavoured to obtain the custody of her niece Gloria Vanderbilt.

Her death was due to heart trouble. Formerly Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mistress Whitney was well known as a sculptor.—Reuter.

PRIEST ON SEDITION CHARGE

WASHINGTON, April 18.

A special jury here is to begin a thorough investigation of charges of seditious activity by the magazine "Social Justice" founded by the so-called "Radio Priest" Father Coughlin

This was announced on Friday by the United States Attorney General Mr. Biddel who indicated that the Department of Justice will ask a grand jury to act against other publications believed to be spreading seditious ideas — Reuter.

The Government of Sind have decided that such families of dependents in Sind of Indians detained in the Far East due to enemy action, as are really indigent and have no alternative means of support shall be helped by means of monetary advances against bonds to repay.

From left to right: Bharati Devi in "Doctor" at the West End, Snehaprabha Pradhan in "Pyas" at the Imperial, Shahzadia in "Jhoola" at the Roxy and Shanta Hublikar in "Pahila Palna" at the Central.

Cinema Fare In City

For the last few weeks, those who are fond of seeing pictures of Indian make have a very good fare. Most of the recently released and a good many of those which are several weeks old make between themselves quite enjoyable entertainment for the citizens of Bombay.

To take the comparatively older pictures first, 'Bharat-Milap' at Majestic, "Jhoola' at Roxy, 'Doctor' at West End, 'Pyas' at Imperial, "Nirdosh' at Swastik and 'Apna Ghar' at Krishna are pictures that no real cinefan must miss.

Pictures like 'Naya Sansar' at Kohinoor, 'Banduan' at Broadway, 'Dhoopchan' at Prakash, 'Shadi' at Chitra and 'Geeta at Edward are in their second run and those who, for any reason, have missed them before, may see them during this week.

Among the comparatively recently released pictures, 'Pahila Palna' at Central is such a beautiful production that no Marathi-speaking person must miss it. It is a pity that it is not likewise produced in Hindustani also. 'Khilana' at Opera House is also quite fine entertainment besides 'Society' at Novelty, 'Malan' at Lamington, Kirti' at Minerva and 'Kiski Bibi' at Super.

'Khan Daan' said to even more magnificent than 'Khazanchi' is coming next Saturday at West End, displaying the popular 'Doctor' after a 15 weeks' popular run

Lalita Pawar and Jagdish Sethi in "Kirti" at the Minerva.

How George Cukor Directs Greta Garbo

When George Cukor was told five years ago that he was to direct a Garbo film, there was a look upon his face that might pass for awe. In fact, producers use the threat. "George Cukor will direct you if you don't watch out" when glamour girls grow obstreperous.

Although the stars adore him and beg to work with him, he is known as a lion-tamer. Cukor has the maddening habit of seeing through poses. His sharp black eyes behind thick lensed spectacles see everything. But Garbo, surrounded as she was by a layer of legend, myth and tradition, was an actress with whom to conjure. Cukor was almost afraid when, some years ago, it was announced that he was to guide Garbo through "Gamille."

Gloomily he sat in his office wondering what his approach should be. He knew that if—like an animal trainer—he ever showed fear, his magic touch was gone. The Cukor touch.

THE HUMAN GARBO

As he looked out of the window he saw Garbo striding across the lot. Suddenly he realized she wasn't so formidable. Watching her, Cukor said to himself, "After all, she has two arms, two legs, a nose and a mouth just like other people. And she really wasn't born in Buckingham Palace."

It was this realization that carried Cukor through "Camille" and, five years later, made it possible for him to bring out inspired comedy moments in Garbo's performance in "Two-Faced Woman." her new M.-G.-M. comedy coming to the ..... screen.

When asked how he works with Garbo, Cukor replied, "I treat her as if she were human."

Garbo is always a bundle of screaming nerves the first few days of the picture. Innately shy, she curls up in knots when she looks out across the lights and sees a few strange faces.

Cukor knew about this when "Two-Faced Woman" began. (He had seen it happen in "Camille.") So the first morning he appeared on the set in a very gay mood. He went into Garbo's portable dressing room ostensibly to talk about the scene. But on this particular day when he knew he had to jump an emotional hurdle, he did not waste much time on the script. Instead, he merely chatted with Garbo and during the chat was reminded of a story.

SOUNDS OF LAUGHTER

Camera crew, assistant director and unit manager waited impatiently. Why was Cukor wasting so much time? They were even more perturbed when they heard the sounds of good throaty laughter emanating from Garbo's dressing room. As the laughter died, star and director appeared on the stage "Now!" said Cukor.

Garbo and Melvyn Douglas went into the scene. It was a gay one. Garbo's mood with Cukor carried over to her mood before the camera. He not only got what he wanted on film, he also accomplished in an hour what it usually takes three or four days to do. Garbo's initial nervousness was overcome.

"No two actresses are ever approached with the same technique," says Cukor. "But they all share one thing in common. They are all business women. They all want to make good pictures. I have never seen that curious thing which the critics seem to talk about called 'scene stealing.' Nobody can steal a scene from anybody else if the director is on the alert. And whatever temperament may crop up on the set is quickly dissipated when it is explained that this will not be for the best interest of the picture. Every star wants a good film. She (or he!) wants it on the studio books that the picture made money. That' insurance in the vault for future contracts."

Fishermen's Colonisation Scheme

To formulate schemes for the development of the fishery resources of Baroda State, the Fisheries department has been carrying out surveys of our coastal as well as inland waters Some years ago Government sanctioned a scheme to utilise the prolific fishing grounds available at Kodinar etc. with a view to developing the fish liver oil industry.

To further this scheme Government had also directed that effective measures should immediately be taken to establish colonies at suitable centres in which enterprising fishermen would find it to their interests to settle.

In pursuance of this plan Government have now sanctioned the fishermen's colonisation scheme for the year 1942-43, granting liberal concessions to fishermen, both ashore and on the sea, involving an expenditure of Rs. 7,500 of which Rs. 5,500 will be recurring.

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

RAJKOT. (By Mail)

The Dewan, Rajkot State in an interview, contradicted the news published in some papers, that the State objected to the restoration of the confiscated land to Mr. U. N. Dheber, President, Rajkot Praja Parishad. The matter has been between the original seller and Mr. Dheber, the State having nothing to do with it, was the concluding remark of the Dewan.

Mr. Roderick Parkes, I.C.S., the Under-Secretary to the Resident, proceeds to Wadhwan Camp on the 17th April, on being transferred as 'Political Agent,' Eastern Kathiawar Agency. Mr. Parkes, during his tenure of Office here, was very popular, won the rare distinction of being closely associated with people of all ranks. Mr. H. Dayal, I.C.S. succeeds him as Under Secretary.

"DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS"

Mr. P. B. Gothoskar, Hon. Secretary, Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board writes from Anand Kanan, Chaupati Road, Bombay No. 7:-

"As the selection of students for the above scholarships for the year 1942-43 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board about the 15th of June, 1942 from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 15th June 1942. Poor and deserving female students of the said community studying in Vernacular or English Schools or Colleges, or taking up training in Nursing etc. are also invited to apply. All applications must be made on prescribed Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. The present Dabholkar Scholars if they need further help should make fresh applications."

RAILWAYMEN SHOULD STICK TO THEIR POSTS

NAGPUR, April 18.

An earnest appeal to Railwaymen to stick to their posts notwithstanding danger, hardships, inconvenience and risks is made by Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M. L. A., President of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, in an interview.

Mr. Kalappa says that the bombing of Vizagapatam and Cocanada and the threatened invasion of India throws a heavy responsibility upon railwaymen

NEED OF FACILITIES

"The Railwaymen's Federation also feels that it cannot ignore the economical and psychological factors which are operating to-day and which call for just and equitable treatment by the railway administrations and has, therefore, submitted certain suggestions to the Railway Board", added Mr. Kalappa. The suggestions include the grant of a further instalment of dearness allowance to the level of existing cost of living and the extension of the grant to those getting Rs. 150 per month. On such railways as are declared to be within the danger zone the evacuation for workers' families should be facilitated by the grant of two months' wages in advance and other concessions and an extra allowance amounting to 25 per cent of the wages for the staff working under war conditions within the danger zone.—A.P.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN INDORE

INDORE, April 16

A surprising change took place at Indore yesterday. H. H. the Maharaja Holkar has suddenly ordered the retirement of Col. Dinanath, Prime Minister, Indore State, and the abolition of the Prime Minister's post. The other important step which has been taken is that His Highness himself would be presiding over the State Cabinet. It is also gathered that nearly all the Ministers are to be changed.

Satisfaction is felt amongst the people on this far-sighted step of H. H., and further administrative changes are expected.

MELBOURNE, April 17.

Modern fighters, bombers and tanks with general munitions originally intended for the Netherlands East Indies are flowing from America to Australia says the Leader of the N. E. I Commission to Australia. Such war material has been sold to Australia on a no profit basis.—Reuter.

Indian Audit & Accounts, Services Exam

The Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission sends from Delhi the following results of I. A. & A. S. Examination :—

The following candidates obtained the first thirty-eight places in order of merit at the Indian Audit and Accounts, etc., Services Examination held in November 1941:—

(1) V. H. Coelho; (2) Prabodh Chandra Bhattacharya; (3) K. Gopalakrishnan; (4) K Balachandran Nair; (5) V. Ramanatnan; (6) H. F. Pinto; (7) S R. Gokhale; (8) G. S. Srinivasan, (9) Balram Nanda; (10) Ved Bratta Ahuja; (11) R. Sampath Kumaran; (12) M. P. Sathaya; (13) B. L. C. Sastri (14) K. S. Venkatachalam; (15) P. K. Anantanarayanan; (16) T. M. Sesbagiri; (17) K. Janakiraman; (18) N. R. Bansod; (19) Y. G. Sanglikar; (20) Asoke Kumar Mustafy; (21) A. Rasheed Ibrahim; (22) Suraj Parkash Kapur; (23) P. K. Nambiar; (24) T. Narayana Moorty; (25) Ayodhya Prakash; (26) Mukandi Lal Puri; (27) Atul Chandra Mukhopadhayay; (28) Subodh Gopal Bose Mallick; (29) B. S. Nadkarni; (30) M. R. Krishnan; (31) Mulk Raj Chawla; (32) Harnam Shankar; (33) S. V Ramaiah; (34) Satya Prakash Bhatnagar; (35) K. Chandrakant Rao; (36) M. Bashir-ul-Hassan; (37) B. K. Bhattacharya; (38) S Dharmavenkatraman

2. The names of the next ten Muslim, two Indian Christian, one Parsi and three Sikh candidates and their order of merit are also given below:—

(42) E. M. Kapadia, (Parsee); (49) Abdul Shakoor (M); (54) Faiz S. B. Tyabji (M); (55) Hamid Nazir Kidwai (M); (67) P. Samuel Doraisamy; (I C.), (72) S M. Hussein (M); (74) Gurbachan Singh (S); (75) Sadanand Mukarji (I. C.). (76) Mohammad Siddiq Olakh (M); (81) Firoze Kabeer (M), (84) Mian Gull Abdullah (M); (86) Mohammad Husain (M); (87) Saiyid Muhammad Ali Yusuf (M); (88) Ghulam Mustafa (M); (124) Darbara Singh Bhalla (S); (6) Inder Jit Singh Chhatwal (S).

3. The publication of these names affords no guarantee of appointment.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Shud 4, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 2, 1361
Parsi: Avan 17, 1311
Sunrise: 6-20 a.m. Sunset: 6-55 p.m.
Hightide: 1-38, 14-28. Lowtide: 7-40, 20-14.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

LAMINGTON—"Malan" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Spring Meeting" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Wild Geese Calling" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
AURORA—"The Big Store" 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Geeta" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Mata Hari" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
SUPER—"Kis-Ki-Bibi" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-15 a.m.
CAPITOL—"Caught in the Draft" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Society" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kirti" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Bandhan" 4-15, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Our births and deaths" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BAND NOTICE: The Bombay Ex-Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION: An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union will be held at Gowalia Tank, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the grave issues resulting from war.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA: The Working Committee meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Bachubai Building Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel.

SHREE HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL: The general meeting of this Mandal, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Messrs. Empire Talkie Distributors, 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, for election of the Working Committee for the new year.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA: The 23rd anniversary of the Art Society of India will be celebrated at Forbes Societies Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Mayor of Bombay presiding.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of the above, the following programme will be held at the premises of the Centre: Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will speak on "Life and Teachings of Swami Ramtirth", to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 6 p.m.

GANDHARVA SANGEET MANDAL: The annual general meeting of the Gandharva Sangeet Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Anand Bhuvan (opposite Angre Wadi), Vithalbhai Patel Road. After the meeting vocal music and dancing recitals will be given by Menkabai Shirodker at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

ARYAN MAHASABHA: "How man can overcome the serious crises" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Pandit Bramhanandji Mukhaya Adhisthata Aryan Mahasabha at Chowpatty Sands, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse and seances will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 51 Gordhandas Building, Girgaum opposite Portuguese Church.

SIKH "DEEVAN": Members of all Sikh societies in Bombay are invited to attend the weekly 'Deevan' in Gurdwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha Bombay, to-day (Sunday) to consider the present critical situation.

PUNJAB & FRONTIER ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of this Association, the opening ceremony of Bawa Pardaman Singh Sarvajanak Ayurvedic Free Aushadhalaya and Mahatma Hansraj Sarvajanak Free Reading Room will be performed by Sjt. B. G. Kher, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Association Hall at 399, Kalbadevi Road. The public are invited.

RAGAS THAT CURE DISEASES: On behalf of Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a programme to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahedina Mansion, Poibawdi. Prof. Yeshwantrao (Sangeet Kesari) will deliver a lecture on "Indian ragas that cures the diseases."

BALKAN-JI-BARI: The half yearly joint general meeting of the All-India Board of Directors, the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee and the members of the Bombay Provincial Board of Advisers (including Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all Bombay Branches) of Bankai-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at "Gulistan" (near Gayatri Mandir) 12th Road, Khar. If the meeting cannot be held for want of quorum the adjourned meeting will be held at 4-30 p.m. on the same day at the same place.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

To-day's Matches

The following matches in the Bengal Club Cup League will be played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel, to-day:—

4-50 p.m. Matunga Athletic vs. St. Francis S. C.

5-50 p.m.—Muslim S. C., vs. Dandi Union.

RECEPTION TO MAYOR: A reception in honour of Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, Mayor of Bombay will be held by Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music, under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kher, at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the School Hall, opposite Royal Opera House.

A.R.P. DADAR-WEST: Urgent meeting of all the wardens and first-aiders will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. sharp, at the Divisional Headquarters, Pinto Ville, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

A.R.P. SANTA CRUZ DIVN.: Rally of A.R.P. personnel at Juhu Park, Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m., followed by demonstrations in fire-fighting and first-aid. Mr. A. Patterson, Chief Warden B. S. District, will inspect the rally.

A. R. P. (WORLI) FIRST-AID LECTURES: A series of 12 lectures in First-Aid has been arranged for the benefit of the A.R.P. Personnel and those interested. The first of the series of lectures will commence at the Podar College, Worli, at 9 a.m., to-day (Sunday). Those interested are requested to be present at the College at 8-45 a.m. The series will be given by Dr. P. S. Warden, M.S., and an examination taken at the end of the course.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Patanjal Yogadarshana" by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 448, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Due to general breakdown of Lucknow-Bareilly, Lucknow-Cawnpore and Cawnpore-Allahabad lines, telegrams for Calcutta and surrounding area are subject to serious delay.

Owing to interruptions, telegrams from Calcutta for Agra are subject to serious delays.

MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle Bandstand, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. B. N. Wadekar.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY: The Bombay Ex-Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p. m. (S.T.)

CIVIC DEFENCE: A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Pranlal Kapadia on "Citizens' Civic Defence Organisation" today (Sunday) at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Dhirajlal Mody's Bungalow, Mody Nivas, Versova Road, Andheri.

DR. AMBEDKAR: The Golden Jubilee celebration of the birth of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Chowpatty Sea Face when the Rt. Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside. Mr. V. D Savarkar, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Dr. J. A. Collaco and Mr M. R. A. Baig will speak.

A procession of public of Bombay will start at 1 p.m. from Naigaum and Worli, and reach Chowpatty at 4-30 p.m. and another procession will start from Chandanwadi at 3 p.m. and reach Chowpatty at 4-30 p.m.

B. P. STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Mr. Abdul Sattar Parekh, General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation left Bombay on Friday night on a tour of Gujarat in connection with the student work. He was seen off by student workers and members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union and the Fort Students' Union.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY: A public meeting will be held at Chowpatty at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) under the auspices of the Labour Committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee to celebrate the self-defence day. The Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. M. A. R. Baig, will preside and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. D. Symington (A.R.P. Officer), Punjabi (Price Controller), N. M. Joshi, Lalji Pendse and others. Earlier there will be a procession at 3-30 p.m. starting from Kamgar Maidan, for Chowpatty via Chinchpokli Bridge, Byculla, Jacob Circle, Nagpada, Duncan Road, Rippon Road, Round Temple and Sandhurst Road.

'G' WARD P.V.B.: In order to carry on the work of the P.V.B. organisation in 'G' Ward efficiently, The D. O. has appointed the following persons in charge of each Department entrusted to them, as under: (1) General Organisation: Mr. G. S. Kanthi; (2) Propaganda and Publicity: Mr. Mukund Rajadhaksha and Mr. Y. V. Chavan; (3) A.R.P.: Mr. V. V. Jambhekar and Mr. P. G. Kalan; (4) Petrolling: Dr. V. V. Shikhare; (5) First-Aid: Dr. N. P. Shah.

In wards No. 17, 18 and 19, 3 A.R.P. Classes will be started from Monday, the 20th instant. In No. 17 the class will be conducted in the Orient High School and in Ward No. 18 in Hatiskar Hall, Old Prabhadevi Road and in Ward No. 19 Tarun Bharat Vyayam Shala, opposite B. B and C. I. Railway Workshop.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION: Under the joint auspices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union and the B. B and C. I. Railway Labour (Contract) Union, a public meeting of the Railway Employees and Hamals working at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot will be held at Azad Maidan, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the grievances to be represented to the General Manager and the Lifting Contractor, respectively. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

DEFENCE POWERS FOR MUNICIPAL CITY ENGINEER

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it by sub rule (1) of rule 51 of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercisable also by the Municipal City Engineer within the limits of the City of Bombay.

Maharaj Kumar Udaysinhrao Gaekwar of Baura, (cousin of the present Ruler of Baroda and grandson of His late Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar) and Shrimant Kumari Sushiladevi (daughter of Major Sardar Bhimrao Patankar, Jahagirdar and 1st Class Sardar of the Deccan), whose wedding takes place today at "Goolshan", Pedder Road, Bombay.

Extent Of Exodus From Bombay

Deserted Streets And Buildings Indicate Figure Of Five Lakhs

"Where shall we go?" is the question that is agitating most minds to-day. With the enemy raids on Vizagapatam and Cocanada and the evacuation of the 'non-essential' population in Madras and Calcutta there is a fresh impetus in the exodus in Bombay.

Nearly five lakhs of people, chiefly women, children, old men and the unemployed male population have left the city already. By the end of the month it is anticipated that the figure will reach six lakhs.

WANTED CHECK ON RUMOUR-MONGERS

The People's Volunteer Brigade, of course is a reassuring feature when the panic is daily assuming greater proportions. Baseless rumours, which pervade the city day in and day out, are responsible for the scare. Scare-mongers carry on their activities with impunity with the result that home after home is being broken up and family life disorganised as family after family shifts from Bombay to its native place. The male folk mostly men, who constitute the earning units of the family, remain behind and either live in hotels, chummeries, community clubs or flock to single room tenements, as a sequel several houses are falling vacant not excluding the chawls in the city's slums. Building after building is now getting rapidly deserted. This has brought about a metamorphosis in the social life of the city.

UPS AND DOWNS OF EXODUS

The exodus, which began on a small scale in February, reached its height a little before the middle of March and then there was a gradual fall in the graph.

During the second week of this month, however, there was again a sudden rise in the exodus which assumed considerable proportions.

The outflux of people bound towards Gujerat and Kathiawar was first noticed early in February. Then began the rush of people to South Indian and peninsular destinations.

RECORD OF MARCH 12

The peak of the exodus was reached on the 12th of March when nearly 17,000 people left the city. This unprecedented rush which commenced soon after the pay day of the local mills on the 10th continued till the 14th, during which days about half a dozen extra trains were run by the G.I.P. Railway. These specials helped to clear the rush. From the 15th, however, the rush subsided and continued to abate till the mill pay day this month when a large number of mill workers' families left the city.

40,000 WORKERS LEAVE

Some 30,000 to 40,000 mill workers have so far left the city as a consequence of which in some mills the night shifts have been suspended. A number of operatives who left the city last month have returned to their work, but fresh batches are leaving daily as they hear scaring rumours which reach them through irresponsible sources. The rush after this month's pay day was partly due to the war situation painted by scare-mongers and the enemy raids on the two littoral towns on the East coast. Then there were the raids on Colombo and Trincomalee which added to the panic.

From the 15th of this month, the rush has again lessened and the panic too is gradually waning.

Landlords whose houses have fallen vaccant have appealed to the Muncipality for a reduction in taxes.

Congress Municipal Party Plans To Meet Emergency

The question of existing Municipal amenities to the citizens of Bombay and the ways of further supplementing them was discussed at a joint conference of the members of the Public Relations Committee of the Congress Municipal Party at Sarojini Cottage, Congress House on Saturday evening.

Mr. S. L. Silam the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee who presided said that similar conferences should be held every week to allay the panic that might be created in the minds of the public during the present emergency.

Mr. S. K. Patil, the leader of the Congress Municipal party stressed the need of providing protection for women and children by evacuating them to safer places.

"KABRA'S PREDICTION."

Mr. Dubey, High Court Pleader, Indore, wires:—

"The monthly magazine "The Kabra's Prodiction" which is purely devoted to astrology and commerce has received sanction of the Holkar Government. The necessary declaration is also filed. The paper is edited by Prof. Kabra. It paper was printed and published from Ratan House, Girgaon, Bombay. Its May and other issues will now be published from Sitlamata Bazar, Indore.

STUDENTS WELCOME TO GLOBE CYCLISTS.

The Bombay Presidency Students Federation, The Bombay Students' Union and the Fort Students' Union extend a hearty welcome to the three Indian Globe Cyclists on behalf of the students and appeal to students to join the various functions organised to accord a reception to them.

JAMA'ATUL-MUSLIMEEN: The Seventh Lecture on the Quran will be delivered today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the Ground of Jama'Ah Islamiah Marole Andheri-Kurla Road, adjoining Brick Factory 2 miles from Andheri Station (East) Buses available. The subject is: "Manners, discipline and presidential rights."

PANDIT NEHRU IN CALCUTTA

Brief Tour To Renew Contacts With Assam And Bengal Workers

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this morning 'en route' to Manipur (Assam). He was received at the station by representatives of various Congress organisations as well as of organisations carrying on relief work for the people evacuating from Burma. A large crowd also gathered at the station to accord an ovation to Pandit Nehru. He was taken to Dr. B. C. Roy's house where he will stay till he leaves for Manipur on Monday afternoon.

Approached by pressmen about the object of his visit, Pandit Nehru said that his main purpose was to go to Assam to meet the Congress workers there, to see, as far as possible, some of the refugee camps of people from Burma, to have a chance of meeting his colleagues and co-workers in Calcutta and to discuss the situation with them. He should have liked, he added, to have paid a somewhat longer visit to Calcutta and Assam because his last visit was hardly a visit at all. But he regretted that his time was limited by the next Working Committee meeting and he had to be back in Allahabad by that time.

WE HANG TOGETHER

Nevertheless, he thought it worth-while to come even for a few days to renew contact before that meeting because 'Time is precious now-a-days and every day may count, and more especially the situation in Calcutta or in Bengal and in Assam is obviously a serious one and all of us in other parts of India are intensely interested in it for we all hang together and sink or swim together. Therefore, I am glad of this brief opportunity of meeting my friends and colleagues here."

During his short stay in the city, Pandit Nehru will visit evacuee camps in and around Calcutta, meet representatives of various organisations carrying on relief work for evacuees from Burma and address Congress workers on the present political situation 'vis a vis' the Congress programme.

The first visitor he received immediately after reaching Dr. Roy's house was Dr. C. J. Pao, Chinese Consul-General for India.

Jawaharlal's Assam Tour Programme

As at present arranged, Pandit Nehru will be leaving for Gauhati by the Assam Mail on April 20. In order to examine arrangements that have been made for the evacuees from Burma, he will proceed for Dimapur (Assam) on Tuesday, returning to Gauhati on April 22.

The following day he will proceed to Tezpur. He leaves Gauhati for Calcutta on the 24th from where he will return to Allahabad next day.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Minister for Civil Defence co-ordination, Bengal, met Pt. Nehru today and discussed with him matters relating to evacuees from Burma.

In the evening Pandit Nehru addressed an informal conference of Congress workers.

Later, he visited the Jnanyoganand Math (a monastery of Indian sannyasins) in Calcutta, the inmates of which are rendering relief to evacuees coming from Burma.—A. P.

Punjab Land Revenue Remissions

LAHORE. April 18.

Remissions in 'Abiani' and land revenue totalling Rs. 17,82,002 have been granted by the Punjab Government in respect of rabi crop of the year 1940-41.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, April 18.—The Frontier Government have, under the Defence of India Rules, authorised the Inspector-General of Police to regulate admission of persons to and the conduct of persons in the vicinity of Attock and Khushalgarh Bridges on the Indus River.—United Press.

There was an 'At Home' at the F.V.M. Gymkhana on Friday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, when Capt. Vajifdar, Secretary of the 'Red Cross Society, spoke to them on A.R.P. measures. Picture gives a general view of the audience.

Delhi University Convocation

Sarkar Commends American Ideals For Indian Youth

Good Health, Good Education And Good Working Conditions Should Be Basis Of New Social Order

NEW DELHI, April 18.

"To-day, the waves of war are furiously lapping on our shores and may, at any hour, flood into our very hearth and home. It would mean untold misery and sufferings for millions of peaceful citizens. Yet even as the war churns up its tales of destruction, cruelty and horror, it would at the same time afford our youth—in the course of a remorseless struggle against the cruel aggressor—just those opportunities to prove the strength of its moral fibre—of courage, discipline, organisation and all that go to make the fulness of character," observed Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Pro-Chancellor, at the Convocation of the Delhi University this afternoon.

"As in the western countries during the last war," Mr. Sarkar added, "The younger generation of our country—in the role of the soldier in the trenches, the elusive guerilla fighter and the anonymous hero—will escape from the colourless tenor of an artificial existence and face nature and raw life with a new dignity of hardships and sufferings. It will be their privilege to render a unique service to the afflicted society in obstructing the enemy, in preserving the morale of the public and in bringing help and succour to the distressed. The very intensity of such an experience cannot fail to affect profoundly the mental outlook of an entire youthful generation."

AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

Holding that only those should go up for the higher or university education who are to enter the liberal professions, the superior Government services in all branches of its administration or take up controlling positions in business or develop as leaders and statesmen or pursue higher research work, the Education Member of the Government of India said: "India is predominantly an agricultural country, about 60 per cent of the population being dependent on agriculture. This is significant of an inherent weakness in the economic structure of the country and the ideal which now guides India is the establishment of a more balanced economy resulting in the expansion of her industries to an extent that will help to reduce the proportion of agricultural population to a level of 50 per cent. by transfer of the excess to non-agricultural pursuits.

A careful reflection on our peculiar problem and needs would show that for the large majority, secondary education should in itself be complete after which they would either start specialising in various technical lines or to pass on to some kind of employment needed by them."

COMPETITIVE WORLD

"Now that you are at the portals of a hard and intensely competitive world, I would like you to realise the great complexities of modern life. In days gone by, there was almost a certainty that the average university student could, on the completion of his college career step into some definite job which did not leave him in want of the material necessities of life. But the situation today has become ever so much more difficult and complex. There is therefore a greater need now to equip yourselves more thoroughly for the respective vocations of life you elect to pursue. You must shed false ideas and expectations. Social and economic conditions are in such a flux under the influence of the growing political consciousness of the common mass of people, that we would do well to anticipate in the future a considerable narrowing down of disparities in respect of opportunities and incomes than is the situation even to-day.

American Ideal

The hectic craze for climbing the golden ladder each for himself, no matter what happens to others, is no longer the ideal that inspires the American youth. They now place emphasis on sufficiency of life rather than on a plethora of riches. The young people in America now think in terms of good health, good food, good education and good working conditions that are based on the wider sense of social well-being in which methods for individual advancement do not conflict with those of the advancement of the community as a whole. This is a spirit which the youngmen of India will do well to emulate."

How War Has Affected Delhi University

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, addressing the convocation, gave a detailed history of the progress which have been made in the Academic side and the preliminary steps taken to establish the three years degree course, which, in his opinion, was going to be a blessing to the University itself and to those whom it sought to educate. He gave an account of the progress of the construction of the University buildings, and acknowledged the generous gifts from numerous donors who had helped the University. He said, the war had affected the University in many ways, and perhaps, most of all, in depriving not only the University but also the Colleges of a magnificent range of playing fields which he had hoped would become available, but on which have now built huts for military requirements. Every rupee which they (the University) had received had been well spent.

Sir Maurice made an earnest appeal to the citizens of Delhi to come forward with help which was very badly needed to complete all the scheme.—A.P.

ASSAM MINISTRY PROSPECTS

SHILLONG, April 17.

Interviewed by the 'United Press' on the prospects of forming a ministry in Assam in the near future, Sir Mahomed Saadulla said that since he met pressmen last prior to his departure for Delhi, he had received a written assurance from one member of the Assembly offering support to the formation of a Ministry so that the deadlock might be ended at an early date.—United Press.

Assam Ex-Premier On His Talks With Cripps

SHILLONG, April 17.

"An opportunity lost". This was the comment made by Sir Mahomed Saadulla, ex-Premier of Assam, interviewed by the 'United Press' on the breakdown of negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps. Sir Mahomed was invited as the only representative from Assam to meet Sir Stafford at Delhi.

• Sir Mahomed's talks with Sir Stafford, it is understood, related primarily to Assam's peculiar difficulties in relation to any All-India scheme of constitutional readjustments. For instance, if the neighbouring province of Bengal is constituted into a Muslim Dominion, according to Sir Stafford's scheme, Assam, a Hindu majority province, would find it difficult to maintain its separate existence with her slender resources. Again, she would not have freedom to join a Hindu Dominion, if the clause relating to it was insisted upon.—United Press.

Vicereine For Dehra Dun

PESHAWAR, April 18.

After spending six days in the Frontier Province H.E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow left for Dehra Dun to-day. Her Excellency proceeded to Abbottabad by car and entrained at Taxila. Yesterday Her Excellency visited Dadar Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Hazara District.—A.P.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

NEW DELHI, April 18.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held on Friday, April 17, 1942 under the presidency of the Vice-President, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell, says a communique.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 18.

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton future the local market opened to-day at Rs. 163/4 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 163/8 under scattered buying. Later on there was slightly increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 161/4. It appears that those who have speculative purchases are unloading on an unwilling market and prices yesterday declined rapidly. On present level Indian cotton is very attractive but there is utter absence of confidence. Present prices are uneconomic to cotton growers and with the existing cost of living, one can safely say that war or no war, prices must react in line with other commodities. As regards the market situation trading has decreased considerably with elimination of undesirable speculation, the market will be rendered healthy.

Prices declined to Rs. 160 and thereafter recovered on short covering. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	144	0 0
BROACH July/August		162	12 0
OOMRA May		132	12 0
OOMRA July		144	8 0
BENGAL May		124	8 0
BENGAL July		132	8 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 18

	Old.	Ready
Bengal Fine	113-16	125/28
Berar	113-16	133/36
C. P. 1	123-26	163/65
C. P. 2	117-19	141/43
Khandesh	92-98	116/19
Muglai	102-10	124/26
Broach	110-15	145/47
Broach Low	95-102	.....

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		129	126	123	120
M G Punjab		129	126	123	120
M G Rajputana		135	132	129	126
M G Oomra No. 3	136	133	130	127	
M G C P No. 1	170	167	164	161	
M G C P No. 2	149	146	143	140	
M G Broach No. 2		148	145	142	139
M G Punjab-American		223	220	217	214
M G Surat		293	290	287	284
M G Rajpipla		288	285	282	279
M G Navsari		298	295	292	289

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay April 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	.....	75,948	96,381
Central India	53	29,654	132,387
Barsi and Nagar	50	50,994	103,179
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	13,211	37,516
Berar	76	175,268	344,800
Central Provinces	.....	85,410	73,671
Total Oomras	179	430,485	787,934
Dholeras	.....	30,639	71,202
N W Provinces	.....	1,021	1,252
Rajputana	.....	392	5,211
Sind-Punjab	401	393,113	461,924
Broach	804	303,111	141,814
Coompta & Dharwar	.....	8,726	55,867
Westerns-Northerns	.....	8,575	54,437
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	10,277	1,971
Arrived by road to 9th April 1942	.....	91,500	263,133

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 18.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperature upto 8 a.m. on 18:—

Calcutta 102 80, Cuttack nil, Ranchi 98 75, Patna 100 78, Lucknow 98 70, Delhi 89 70, Lahore 86 63, Srinagar 62 40, Peshawar 79 56, Karachi 86 75, Nagpur 107 80, Kodaikanal 66 53, Bombay 90 79, Poona 103 72 Hyderabad Dn. 103 79, Bangalore 95 71, Madras 91 78, Shillong 78 63, Darjeeling 65 52, Mussoorie 65 48, Simla 64 48, Pachmari 93 77, Mahableshwar 91 66 Ootacamund 75 53. —A. P.

Shortage Of Coal In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

Acute shortage of coal, has resulted in the apprehension that the electric supply in Allahabad will have to be stopped. It is feared the supply company at Allahabad will be seriously affected by the shortage of coal. Consequently the District Magistrate of Allahabad has issued an order under Section 81 of the Defence of India Rules restricting the working of the municipal water-works in order to conserve the supply of electrical energy in Allahabad and to even out the load thus reducing the consumption of coal.—A. P.

EXAM. FOR DIPLOMA IN TEACHING

The following candidates have passed the examination for the Diploma in Teaching held in March 1942:—

PASS:—Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 11 12 15 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 33 34 35 37 38 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 76 78 79 83 84 85 86 88 89 90 91 92 93 95 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 107 108 109 110 111 113 116 121 122 125 127 129 133 134 136 137 139 140 141 142 143 145 146 150 153 156 157 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 167 171 172 174 175 178 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189

PASS IN PART I ONLY:—Nos 9 39 144.

PASS IN PART II ONLY:—Nos. 7 13 14 16 26 80 81 87 96 123 124 125 128 130 131 132 135 138 166 168 169 170 173 176 177 179 180.

HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Moderate Trade Demand

OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, April 18.

On Friday the New York cotton market was influenced by hedge selling. Unfavourable Vichy news was responsible for the opening decline but the market subsequently improved on trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Hedging against repossessions and Commission House liquidation induced by unfavourable Vichy news uncovered spot orders. Subsequently prices rallied partially on improved trade demand and tapering off of early selling, but traders were hesitant and inclined to await Washington developments in connection with the international situation. The market closed steady.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 20 points with July quoted at 19.48. There was a steady flow of trade buying and July rose to 19.64. The market finally closed at a net decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 21.10c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quietly steady and closed at a decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points at 20.01c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

No cotton releases were made on Tuesday and Wednesday. Merchants received allocations are now instructed to make the first offer to specified spinners thus insuring a fair distribution of more scarce qualities and particularly satisfaction of priority needs

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July highest (2.50 p.m.) 19.64—04
N. Y. July lowest (10 a.m.) 19.48—20

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market reacted on hedge selling and profit taking. Closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 17.

May	19.45—10
July	19.59—09
October	19.75—08
December	19.83—06
January	19.85—06
March	19.94—09
Middling spot	19.21—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 17.

May	19.46—09
July	19.61—09
October	9.96—08
December	20.01—09
January	20.02—09
March	20.14—09
Middling spot	20.01—19

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 17.

Noon Call.—

May	19.45
July	19.58
October	19.74

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 18.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents London Bombay spot and forward parity was Rs. 62-10-3 The local market seems to be well liquidated and the technical position is greatly improved. The market was quietly steady with scattered buying and there was cessation of selling Quotations were as under:—

	Gold	Silver.
Ready Rs	45 4 0	76 0 0
Vaishakh	45 8 0	73 0 0
Sovereigns	35 4 0	

LONDON SILVER

London, April 17.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, April 17.

Gold bars fine per oz. £8/8/0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 17.

The Stock Exchange was quiet on weekend consideration and French uncertainties but the general tendency remained fully steady apart from further dullness in Kaffirs. South-American bonds were firm generally and Great Western Railway of Brazil provided a good feature on payment of debenture dividend arrears. Tobaccos were a shade lower but other industrials tended to be firmer. Oils were slightly reactionary apart from Trinidad issues on Burman oilfield loss. Giltedged were firmly held with numerous gains of a sixteenth but Indian banks were lower national losing a point.

Wall Street heavy.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 18

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	40 8 0
Highest	40 10 0
Lowest	40 2 0
Closing	40 8 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	42 4 0
Highest	42 8 0
Lowest	42 2 0
Closing	42 6 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	23 2 0
Highest	23 8 6
Lowest	23 2 0
Closing	23 8 6

N.B. Trading in groundnuts August was done at Rs. 42-5-3.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 18.

The market ruled quietly steady with quotations remaining practically unchanged. Tata Deferreds were steady at 1085 and Tata Ordinaries at 208. Bombay Dyeings remained unchanged at 980 Indian Irons were quoted at 21

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1085) 1095 1085
Tata Ordinaries (208) 208, 207, 206

Tata Ordinary	208
Tata Deferred	1085
Indian Iron	21
Steel Corpn of Bengal	21/12
Bombay Dyeing	980
Central India	307-8
Century	335
Gokak	234-6
Kohinoor	388-12
Simplex	137
Andhra Valley	1440
Tata Hydro	146-4
Tata Power	1320
Associated Cement	155
Belapur	215
Bombay Burma (old)	182-8

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 18

Yarn No. 6 1/2s April 171 June 170
Yarn No. 10 1/2s April 208 June 207
Yarn No. 20 1/2s April 255 June 252
Yarn No. 40s April 420 June 415

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s, and 40s are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 18.

LONDON
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months
B. C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32: D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4: D D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2: D D Rs 326 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2: D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4: D D Rs 293 3/4
BERNE:
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4: D D nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2: D D nil
STOCKHOLM:
Banks selling T T K 123: D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128: D D K 128
MEXICO:
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27: D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04: D D Rs 62.04
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal: D D Esc 7.35 nominal
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55: D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8: D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil: D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready: 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money: Call 1/2 per cent
1 and 2 months 3/4 per cent.
3 to 5 months 1 per cent
6 to 9 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 18

Linseed May	8 9 0
Wheat May	7 5 3

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 18

Wheat May	0 2 6
Linseed May	0 3 6
Groundnut May	1 2 0
Castorseed May	1 12 0
Cottonseed May	0 12 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below N. Y. May 1,394 cent pts. at 331

Broach J/A below N. Y. July 1.331 cent pts. at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 17.

Broach A/M highest 147 lowest 142 closing at 4-30 p.m. 143

Broach J/A highest 169 lowest 161 1/4 closing at 4-30 p.m. 163

Oomra May highest 135 lowest 130 closing at 4-30 p.m 130

Oomra July highest 145 1/2 lowest 142 closing at 4-30 p.m. 142

Bengal May highest 124 1/2 lowest 122 closing at 4-30 p.m 122

Bengal July highest 131 1/2 lowest 130 closing at 4-30 p.m. 130

LONDON WHEAT.

London, April 17.

Rozario Santa Fe	£22/7 1/2
Barleta Russo	£22/7 1/2
Australian Wheat	£27/6

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 17.

T. T. London on:—
London Exchanges unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 17.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£64
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£101 7/32
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£83 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£106 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	£106 3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£114 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£113 3/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£5 9/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£48
National Bank of India	£21

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, APRIL 19

Delhi. I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops. 5 Shamshad Begam. 5-15 Mohammad Shafi 5-30 Azim Prem Ragi. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-25 Usman Khan 6-40 Master Madan. 7 H Masih. 7-10 Bhajan Lal. 7-15 Jawab Men 7.30 It has happened. 7-35 Mohammad Shafi. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Azim Prem Ragi 9-30 B B C News relay 9-45 Mohammad Shafi. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 10-20 Master Madan. 10-30 Azim Prem Ragi.

Bombay 1 & 2—Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. With the instrumentalists 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 From the Movies. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 V M Hindalekar. 9-20 Rasoolanbai 9-40 Yeshwantray Purohit. 11 Air Orchestra 11-15 V M Hindalekar. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Kalyani 12-5 p. m. Surshrangar recital 12-25 G N Joshi 12-50 Ghazal. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 J. L. Ranade. 1-20 Film Tunes. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Music of Central Asia 5 To-morrow 5-5 Avinash Vyas. 5-20 Yeshwantray Purohit. 5-40 News in Marathi 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter attack 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements in English 6-30 Local news and announcements in Hindustani 6-35 I. L. Ranade 6-55 Kalyani 7-15 V M. Hindalekar. 7-30 Avinash Vyas. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Sarangi Solo 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-30 American commentary. 8-45 News-play 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Musical interlude. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Melody Trio.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Variety. 8 Avinash Vyas. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 G N Joshi. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

11 to 2-25 p.m As in Bombay 1.

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m As in Bombay 1 & Yeshwantray Purohit. 8-15 Gai Tora on Tabla. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 J. L. Ranade 9-40 Kalyani. 10 G. N. Joshi 10-25 Ratnakant Ramnathkar

Radio Relay Transmission System

YET ANOTHER MEDIUM OF PUBLICITY.

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail).

To the usual media of publicity like the press and the platform, the publicity van and cinema slides, the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur has recently added another medium, not so usual in this country—the Radio Relay Transmission System.

The Steel Company's object in installing the Radio Relay Transmission System is to uproot ignorance and bring knowledge to the doors of the masses and happiness into their homes.

In peace-time, the System will be used for the provision of radio and gramophone music and talks and lectures concerning factory routine, safety measures, sanitation, hygiene, child welfare and maternity clinic and also to further the cause of mass literacy, the St. John Ambulance Brigade Movement and other movements of social and national importance. The Steel Company is utilising the Transmission System to refute rumours, to acquaint the public with measures taken to ensure their safety and protection, and build up a morale that will be resistant to falsehood and panic

The Radio equipment consists of three 50-watt Philips' amplifiers, one electric gramophone turn table, one radio set, a microphone, nine loudspeakers situated in different parts of the town and a mixing panel.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 88,67 716-7-11.

FOR INDIAN RED CROSS & AMENITIES FOR TROOPS.

Rs. 2,03,931 Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., being the 1 per cent Totalizator Collections.

Rs. 175 Through the Mamlatdar. Deodad, Ratnagiri District.

Rs. 150 The Staff of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd., (for two months).

Rs. 124-12 Through the Mamlatdar. Deogad. Ratnagiri District.

FOR THE R.A.F.

Rs. 175-6 Through the Mamlatdar. Deogad, Ratnagiri District.

Rs. 156-1 L/Cpl. A. E. Hemmer.

Rs. 153-9-9 The Officers and Staff of the Barsi Light Railway Co., Ltd. Sholapur, (monthly)

Rs. 150 The Staff of Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd., (for two months).

Rs. 125 Through the Mamlatdar Deogad, Ratnagiri Dist.

Rs. 102-11-6 The Members of the Bombay Light Patrol, A.F.I., being the proceeds from the sale of beer bottles, etc., for the month of February, 1942.

FOR "CHINA'S DAY"

Rs. 507-15-9 Through the Mahalkari. Mahableshwar, Satara District.

FOR AIR-RAID VICTIMS IN INDIA.

Rs. 170 The Girls of Cathedral and John Connon High School

Grand Total on Saturday (including sums less than Rs 100) Rs. 90-73,912-15-11.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, April 18.

A meeting of the new Municipal Board was held in which Mr Gharpure complained that some of the proceedings of the last meeting were omitted but his complaint was proved to be out of rule.

Mr Durve was elected as chairman and the question of election of the president was then placed in the meeting. Rev David and Mr Kabaseth Govindseth were elected unanimously as president and Vice-President respectively

Latest Commercial

JULY
New York, April 18
Previous closing 19.59
To-day's opening 19.60
Difference ..... +01
To-day's closing ..... not received

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 18

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
May (19.37/33) 19.45/46
July (19.53/48) 19.60/60
October (19.70/69) 19.74/74

LONDON COMMODITIES.
London, April 18

SEEDS
Castorseeds April/May (£20 5/8 sellers) closed
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta April/May (£20 nominal) closed
Linseed La Plata April/May (£20 1/8 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast April/May (East Coast India shipment not quoted. £20 West Coast India shipment) closed

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.
T T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, April 18
Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening 4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, April 18
Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION.
London, April 18
London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London, April 18
Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1 6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, April 18

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors (dol 33 3/4) dol 33 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (unquoted) dol 24 1/4
United States Steel Commons (dol 47 5/8) dol 47 3/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 113 5/8) unquoted

AMBASSADOR OF GOLF DEAD

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

Mr. Alexander H. Findlay, who was credited with introducing golf to the United States dies aged 75.

Born on a steamer in the North Sea Mr. Findlay was the son of a British Army officer, learned golf in Scotland and went to America in 1887. Known as the father of American Golf, he referred to himself often as the Ambassador of Golf and at the time of his death was a member of 229 clubs throughout the United States, having played on 2400 courses throughout the world.—Reuter.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, April 18.

From April 20 the session of the Madras Stock Exchange Association will be held only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in their new premises at Mylapore.

But the members will carry on normal business on all other working days of the week, including Saturdays, which had for some time past been declared a Stock Exchange holiday.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

POONA, April 18.

An executive meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held this evening, when the question of civil defence was discussed. Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. L. M. Patil and Mr. Shankerrao Deo were present. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande attended the meeting by special invitation.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, explained the position of civil defence "vis-a-vis" non-violence.—United Press.

Scotland Beats England

LONDON, April 18.

Following are results of International Football matches:—
Holland 2; France 0.
Scotland 5; England 4.—Reuter.

LAVAL CABINET'S PLANS

(Continued From Page 11)

French Cabinet list. Laval is the Chief of Government and Minister of Foreign and Home Affairs and Minister of Information. The State Secretaries in the Foreign Ministry are Benoist Mechin and Fernand de Brinon and the State Secretary for Information is M. Marion, says the German News Agency. The Secretary-General for Police is M. Bousquet and the Secretary-General for Administration in the Ministry of the Interior is M. Hilaire. State Secretary to the Chief of State is Admiral Platon. The Minister of State is M. Romier. The Secretary of State for War is Gen. Bridoux and the State Secretary for Navy is M. Auphan.

The Official German News Agency gives the following addition to the Vichy Cabinet positions:— SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR is Gen. Jannekyn, AGRICULTURE, M. Leroy-Ladurie, EDUCATION, M. Abel Bonard, TRANSPORT, M. Gibrat, LABOUR, M. Hunert Lagardelle, HEALTH, Dr. Grasset, FINANCE, M. Pierre Catala, JUSTICE, M. Barthelemy, COLONIES, M. Brevie, SPORT, Col. Pascot, and TRADE M. Arnaud.

VICHY ANNOUNCEMENT

The Ministers in the French Government according to Vichy announcement agree with the list issued from Berlin with the following exceptions:— M. Bonnafous is given as Minister for AGRICULTURE and SUPPLIES whereas Berlin gave M. Le Roy Ladurie as the Minister for AGRICULTURE and Vichy has not given the name of Air Minister, which Berlin stated was Gen. Jannekyn. Additional names given by Vichy are the Delegate-General for Franco-German Economic Relations, M. Barnand and Personal Secretary to M. Laval, M. Guerard.

Ministry Of National Defence Suppressed

VICHY:—The Ministry of National Defence has been suppressed under a decree issued this morning dealing with Admiral Darlan's new appointment.

Decrees issued this morning, dealing with Admiral Darlan's new appointment, suppress the Ministry of National Defence. Its powers are to be divided between the Supreme Command of the Military Forces (in the hands of Admiral Darlan) and Military State Secretaryship.

SUPREME COMMAND

The decree, published in the official journal dated Thursday, institutes a Supreme Command of the Military Forces,—Land, Sea and Air,—which is placed under the direct orders of the Marshal of France, Chief of State. Another decree of the same date appoints Admiral of the Fleet, Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces—Land, Sea and Air.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces", says the decree, "has access to the Council of Ministers for all questions relating to his charge. He is in particular entrusted with the organisation, instruction, training and employment of the military forces. He controls merchant shipping and air-traffic. He has under his orders the Commander-in-Chief of the different forces, general staffs of the army, air force and navy for everything concerning organisation, instruction, training and employment of these forces. The Ministry of National Defence is suppressed. Its function will be divided between the Supreme Command of the military forces and the Military Secretaryship of State".

DAKAR CHIEF RETURNS

The Governor-General of Dakar, M. Boisson, has returned to Dakar from Vichy, stated the Vichy radio.

NEW DEVELOPMENT

LONDON:— Though the announcement of M. Laval's new Cabinet was expected last night, the only indication of the progress of the efforts early to-day was the statement of the Vichy News Agency indicating that a number of former parliamentarians might be introduced.

NEW ELEMENT

The agency said as soon as the Cabinet is formed it is expected to announce its foreign policy, adding:

"The recall of Admiral Leahy has introduced a new element in the situation, though Washington's desire to consult with their envoy is natural enough".

Subservient To Germany

The British press is unanimous in the conviction that the Laval Government will be completely subservient to Germany.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Without a shadow of doubt M. Laval's purpose in to make every contribution he can to German victory. The United States Government have already shown their view".

WHO WILL GAIN?

The "Telegraph" observes that the rearming of the French army will be viewed with equanimity by most people, except the Germans, although the Germans may hope that M. Laval will induce some of the French forces to resist a liberating invasion".

The "Times" says: "The aim of the Laval Ministry is subservience to Germany, whatever the cost to the country it pretends to represent. That is the reason for its existence since it was brought into being under German orders for German purposes. We must be ready for immediate action to safeguard our vital interests, which in the long run are also those of the people of France".

The "Daily Mail" says: "The appointment of M. Laval and the presence of Gen. von Rundstedt in Paris are intended as insurances against a successful diversion in the west, which might imperil the success of a renewed German offensive in the east".

LAVAL LIKELY TO HELP NAZIS IN SYRIA DRIVE

(From Our Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, April 17.

Germany intends an early drive in the Middle East accompanied by a French move under Laval to regain control of Syria, according to authoritative circles here.

Laval would presumably use the French fleet and other forces in an attempt to drive the British from Syria, thus greatly helping the Nazis; but his ostensible intention is merely to recover French mandatory territory.

Russian Press And Papen Bomb Trial

(From Our Correspondent).
ANKARA, April 17.

In connection with the Soviet criticism of the Turkish attitude toward the trial of the accused in the Papen Bomb Plot, Refik Saydam, President of the Council, addressed a meeting of Turkish editors and publishers, wherein he recommended them to continue the policy of not reacting to the Russian Press attacks. It is stated that Turkish justice must not be affected by political affairs.

The Soviet criticism maintains that Turkey has staged the trial under pressure from Germany, which is interested in fomenting trouble between Turkey and Russia.

"Lease Lend" Aid To Russia Mounts Up

WASHINGTON, April 18.

"Lease Lend" aid to Russia in March was two and a half times greater than in February.—

WEATHER HAMPERS MOVEMENT

CAIRO, April 18.

A Middle East 'communique' states: "Nothing to report beyond patrol activities. Movement yesterday was hampered by weather conditions. A hot desert wind has been blowing for the last two days."—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

R.A.F.'S EVENING RAID ON FRANCE

LONDON, April 18.

A small force of Hurricane bombers escorted by squadrons of fighters attacked targets in northern France this afternoon.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED

TANGAIL, April 17.

Four persons were drowned as a result of a boat sinking during a storm which raged over Tangail on Wednesday. A number of houses have been damaged and many trees uprooted.—A. P.

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A.R.P. IN INDIA

LONDON, April 15.

The National A.R.P. Co-ordinating Committee under the chairmanship of Professor J. B. S. Haldane has submitted a memorandum on A. R. P. in India to the Secretary of State for India and the High Commissioner. The memorandum says that India is liable to daylight raids along the coastline and A.R.P. services should be quickly improvised. A great deal can be done by the people themselves and the Committee welcomes the formation of such bodies as the Bombay All-Party Committee and is willing to answer questions from such bodies on A.R.P. problems.

In Britain there were few casualties and the chief problem arose over the care of the homeless. Rest centres, information centres and citizens' advice bureaux played a vital part in helping such people with food, clothing and other facilities. The evacuation of town-dwellers raises difficulties of water supply and sanitation in receiving areas and one of the biggest weaknesses in Britain was lack of contact between evacuating and receiving areas.

Regarding shelters the Committee says that while reinforced concrete buildings are best, good results may be obtained from zigzag open trenches with covers to keep out rain. Tunnels may be made in rocky areas. It is unwise to take shelter in brick buildings, with wooden or concrete floors, while all shelter rooms should be compartmentalised. Shelters should be continually disinfected to avoid outbreak of epidemics and shelterers should be properly fed in order to resist diseases. Anti-fire arrangements are vital and everyone should be instructed in simple methods of coping with incendiary bombs by the use of sand and earth. That was how Moscow was saved from fires. A system of voluntary fire watches should be organised and all civil defence personnel should teach civilians the simplest forms of first-aid rescue work and fire-fighting.

Regarding morale the first essential was to keep everyone fully occupied and to mobilise everyone for some form of civil defence. Posters, films, radio and newspapers should be used to convey instruction and tell people exactly what to expect and what to do under every contingency.

I understand the Co-ordinating Committee will meet Sir Stafford Cripps when he returns and lay before him the memorandum and seek his advice and information in regard to conditions in India, which are not forthcoming from official sources.—"Hindu."

CHALLENGE TO UNITED NATIONS

Scripps-Howard Columnist On Failure Of Cripps Mission

NEW YORK, April 18.

Mr. Raymond Clapper, the Syndicate columnist of the Scripps-Howard papers, in a message from Cairo published in the "World Telegram" says lack of the United Nations war aims for Asia is the main cause of the Malayan, Burmese and Indian indifference towards the war and concludes: "Sir Stafford Cripps made an effort to overcome this situation as regards India. The fact that he failed is largely due to the bitterness and suspicion generated from the past.

The failure of the Cripps Mission cannot be the end. It is rather a challenge to the United Nations to redouble efforts for a new deal towards Asia that will rally millions to help actively on our side."

Discussing India's disunity the "Grandrapids Press" (Michigan) says: "Presumably the way is still open for further discussions and negotiations, but it seems doubtful until after the war whether they will have any greater chance of success than did the recent conversations. The next moves will be up to India."

"The Flint Journal" (Michigan) says: "There is encouraging evidence that India does not propose to present mere passive resistance to Japanese invasion."—Reuter.

Japs Lose Heavily In Salween Thrust

Fierce Fighting Raging Near Sittang

CHUNGKING, April 18.

The Japanese are suffering heavy losses in their thrust of the Salween River in eastern Burma according to Friday night's Chinese communique

The communique says Japanese vanguards advancing into Karenni Province which borders Siam have reached a point 16 miles south of Loikaw Capital of the Province, but were then beaten back by the Chinese and left many dead on the battlefield.

On the Sittang heavy fighting is still going on at a point about 12 miles north-west of Thagaya.

Fighting went on throughout Wednesday night with the Chinese offering stubborn resistance.

High Chinese officials and the British and United States' Ambassadors participated in an impressive ceremony on Friday afternoon when Madame Chiang Kai-Shek presented a painting of the 'Eagle' to the American Volunteer Group in appreciation of the latter's services. The Squadron Leader James Howard received the painting on behalf of the Group.

Howard who was born in China has lived many years in Peiping and Nanking. Howard wore the 'Flying Tiger' badge presented to the members of the group by Mr. Thu Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, specially brought to China by air from Washington. —Reuter.

Futile Effort To Prevent Destruction Of Oilfields

NEW DELHI, April 18.

IRRAWADDY FRONT:— On the night of April 16/17, the enemy made efforts to prevent the Yenangyaung oilfields from being destroyed, says a Burma 'communique'. Small parties managed to infiltrate through our positions and established a road block on the Pinchaung crossing on the Yenangyaung-Kyaukpadaung road. The oilfields by that time had been completely destroyed. Our armoured forces attacked from the north to clear this road block.

Our bombers were active over enemy front yesterday R. A. F. aircraft carried out reconnaissance of Rangoon harbour on April 16 and reported the presence of shipping.

A force of 800 Japanese with five tanks attempted to make a river crossing at Hpuchaung, 60 miles east of Toungoo yesterday. But was repulsed after fierce fighting which saw many casualties on both sides.

All was reported quiet on the Southern Front.—A. P.

YANKS BOMB RANGOON

Docks And Harbour Installations Damaged

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Following "communique" has been issued by the United States Air Force Headquarters in India:—

A squadron of our heavy bombers made a raid on Rangoon on the night of April 16. Docks and harbour installations were heavily bombed.

Although intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered no damage was sustained either by our bombers or personnel.—A. P.

Awards For Gallantry In Action In Burma

NEW DELHI, April 18.

Five immediate awards of the I. D. S. M. are announced for gallantry in action in Burma, the recipients being; Jamadar Muzaffar Khan, 1st Punjab Regiment. 10435 L/Naik Surjan Singh, 1st Punjab Regiment. 6516 Naik Harkabahadur Rana, 3rd Gurkha Rifles. 4019 Naik Sarabjit Gurung, 4th Gurkha Rifles. 1917 Havildar Major Maramsingh Rai, 7th Gurkha Rifles.—A. P.

CEYLONESE LEADER CONDEMNS JAPAN

COLOMBO, April 18.

"We may now have our grievances against the British Government, but that should not obscure the real issues at stake", said the Minister for Local Administration Mr. Bandaranaike in a Radio Talk to the people of Ceylon.

Mr. Bandaranaike is the President of the Sinjala Mahasabha whose main slogan is "Ceylon for Ceylonese." "We are not fighting this war for Britain against Japan but we are fighting with Britain, Russia, China and America for civilisation itself", he added.

Citing Japanese ruthlessness in China, Manchuria and Korea, Mr. Bandaranaike continued, "They speak glibly of Asia for Asiatics, but they studiously avoid defining the status of these Asiatics in their new order." Mr. Bandaranaike's talk was one of a series which the Ceylonese Ministers are giving on the Radio to explain the implications of the war to the people.—Reuter.

Madras Congress Party Meeting

MADRAS, April 18.

An urgent meeting of the Madras Legislature Congress Party has been convened to be held in Madras at the Hindi Prachar Sabha on Thursday, the 23rd instant "to consider the present political situation."

In a communication to the press in this connection Mr C. Rajagopalachariar, Leader of the Party, states that "in view of the crisis we are in and the A.I.C.C. meeting to be held at Allahabad, I hope all members will make it a point to attend and participate in the deliberations."

Presidents and Secretaries of Provincial and District Congress Committee and Congress members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen, who are not members of the Legislature are also invited to be present at the meeting.

Madras city has made much headway in regard to the A.R.P. arrangements. Slit trenches have been constructed in almost all parts of the city and more are under construction. The total length of these trenches is about 22 miles. There are also a number of covered shelters.

HINDU SABHA'S DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Announcing the appointment of Defence Committee to help Hindus in the present emergency Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Hindu Mahasabha says that we should face the war bravely. We must render every possible help to the Government in their war effort and take effective steps for the protection of the life, honour and property of our people. The Defence Committee consists of the Presidents and Secretaries of District Hindu Sabhas with Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri as Chairman.

NEED FOR FOODSTUFF STOCKS

The need for stocking large quantities of foodstuffs to meet the demands of the large influx of people from outside was stressed by Khan Bahadur Sherif Ahmed Ali, Collector of North Arcot addressing the local merchants at Vellore. He advised them not to export foodstuffs however attractive the prices that might be offered. He urged them to co-operate with the Government.—A.P.

Orissa Govt. Offices Opened In Sambalpur

SAMBALPUR, April 17.

The Secretariat and offices of the Government of Orissa opened here to-day. Several school buildings, as well as the Victoria Hall, have been requisitioned for the purpose.

Arrangements are also in progress for providing accommodation for Gazetted officers. A number of residential quarters are also in the process of construction for housing members of the staff of the offices removed.—A.P.

DEFENCE OF JAMSHEDPUR

Dalal's Appeal To Workers To Be In Readiness To Resist The Invader

JAMSHEDPUR, April 17.

"Produce not only for your own benefit or for the benefit of the company but for the defence of your Motherland and for providing arms to your countrymen who are risking their lives in the field to defend your hearths and homes. For by our united efforts shall we beat our enemies and pass through this black and bitter night of storm and struggle to the dawn of a happier age" Thus declared Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Director-in-Charge, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, in a broadcast talk in Hindustani from the Jamshedpur Radio relay transmission stations, this afternoon.

The talk dealt with matters of serious concern to the employees and was heard by several thousand workers, who had congregated round the various loud-speakers in the town.

RELIEF SCHEMES

After referring to the various relief schemes for the employees Sir Ardeshir announced the decision to grant to workers, drawing upto Rs. 500 per month, a further concession in the shape of an emergency bonus equal to 10 per cent. of their substantive wages. He also assured his listeners that every possible precaution has been taken to ensure the defence of Jamshedpur, and urged them to steel themselves against rumour and panic, distrust all promises of the enemy swing up production to its peak of capacity, help the war efforts to their maximum and be in readiness to resist the invader.—A. P.

MALARIA RESPONSIBLE FOR FALL OF BATAAN

(From Our Correspondent)

With McArthur's Headquarters, (AUSTRALIA), April 18.

Malaria and Mosquito were more responsible for the fall of Bataan than Jap bullets, cables Frank Hewlett, United Press Correspondent, who escaped from Bataan.

During the last terrible days before collapse of Bataan, two Field Hospitals had 10,000 patients whereof the majority were malaria cases. Approximately 10,000 other troops were confined to camps with lighter cases of malaria. Bataan is recognised as one of world's worst malaria infested areas.

Soldiers never lacked ammunition and millions of rounds were destroyed, when Bataan was abandoned. The army went on half rations in January and the last few weeks the 26th Cavalry slaughtered its horses. Many ate monkey meat. The troops' greatest complaint was rice every meal.

After several unsuccessful attempts, the Japs succeeded in driving a spearhead through the right centre of the Filipino-American line. Two large scale night attacks were repulsed by Maj.-Gen. Vicente Lins' forces, during one of which a bloody bayonet charge occurred in moonlight. After driving Filipino-American forces to the reserve resistance line, the enemy brought in tanks, which helped to regain slight gains.

Gen. Wainwright threw Manila's Own 31st American Infantry into the fray in an effort to block the Jap march to Mount Sumat, which was our principal artillery observation point. It was a pitiful sight. These tired Americans, who had been called up before to face a greatly superior force had suffered heavy casualties, when being required to march again to the front.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, the well-known leader of Depressed Classes, who completed his 50th year on 14th instant. A public meeting to congratulate him on the happy event is to be held today on Chowpatty sands under the Chairmanship of Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar.

Supreme Command Of South-West Pacific

MELBOURNE, April 18.

All Governments were now in complete agreement that the formal organization of the Supreme Command of the South-west Pacific should take place as soon as possible, said the United States Headquarters spokesman.

When asked about New Zealand's position, the spokesman said President Roosevelt's statement that this could not be disclosed for reasons of military secrecy still held good.—Reuter.

Australian Bombers Raid Koepang

CANBERRA, Nov. 18.

Australian bombers keeping up their attacks on Japanese bases in the South Seas, yesterday again raided Koepang in Dutch Timor.

A 'communique' issued by the Prime Minister Mr. Curtin to-day says they dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs on an aerodrome, adding, "All our bombs fell in target area. Enemy fighters which attempted interception as our bombers were leaving, were driven off."—Reuter.

Allies Drive Off Jap Fighters

SYDNEY, April 18.

Japanese "O" type fighters raided Port Moresby to-day and were engaged by Allied fighters, who dived on them from a height of 20,000 feet, according to a report by the Advanced Allied Headquarters. Early reports state that several "Os" were hit but details are not yet available.—Reuter.

ALLIED PLANES ATTACK RABAUL.

Reports from Allied headquarters state that bombers attacked Rabaul to-day, when two bombs scored a near miss and probably damaged an enemy transport. A smaller vessel had a direct hit and later gave out heavy clouds of smoked. An enemy naval bomber and three flying boats moored in the harbour were also hit. Our bombers attacked an aerodrome damaging or destroying heavy bombers and four fighters. The attacks were pressed home despite fighter and anti-aircraft opposition.—Reuter.

MADAME CHIANG PRESENTS SOUVENIR TO A.V.G. LEADER

A Chungking message states Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek presented a souvenir to Squadron Leader James Howard, representing the American Volunteer Group of the Chinese Air Force, at a reception given by the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations in Chungking yesterday afternoon. The American Volunteer Group in China has destroyed more than 200 Japanese planes in less than four months.—Reuter.

I.I.C. ASSOCIATION'S WELCOME

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association welcomes home Messrs Kharas, Gandhi and Shroff, the three intrepid globe cyclists. The Association was in close touch with these young men throughout their travels abroad and followed their progress with much interest. These unofficial ambassadors of India succeeded to a remarkable degree in their self-imposed mission of interpreting the true spirit of young India in foreign countries.

WILL JAPAN INVADE INDIA?

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

April 17.

The movements of the Japanese naval armada, whose entry into the Indian Ocean was heralded by the bombing of Ceylon and the sinking of two British cruisers and one aircraft carrier, are wrapt in mystery.

The great strikin gpower which it disposes—according to Mr. Churchill's revelations in the Parliament, it consists of three battleships, five aircraft carriers and a number of heavy and light cruisers and destroyer flotillas—and its proximity to India have naturally caused considerable apprehension and both Ceylon and this country have been expecting its visitations every day. There has been a heavy exodus from Madras and other places on the East Coast as also from Bombay and the air is charged with a grim expectancy

Why has Tokyo sent such a big fleet so far away? Is it confident that Britain is not in a position to assemble anything of equal strength to oppose it and that it may cruise where it will at ease? Was it intended to storm and occupy Ceylon and has its well-laid plans gone agley by the punishment it received at Colombo and Trincomalee? Or is it meant for a frontal invasion of India itself?

That is the question which people in this country and strategists everywhere are asking? The issue has, of course, been on the tapis ever since the surrender of Java. Two courses were then open to success-swollen Japan. East or West? Australia or India? Both were tempting prizes and potential spring-boards for the Allied counter-offensive. The former is now the rallying point for the United States forces in the Pacific, while the latter is long serving as the arsenal of Britain. Both are strategically valuable for the foundation of the Japanese New Order in the Far East.

Was It A Feint?

It looked for a time as if Japan had given priority to Australia. For more than a month New Guinea had become the focus of attention and an invasion of Australia seemed to be imminent. Tokyo sent a regular invasion fleet in Australian waters and with its Command of Timor and other surrounding islands and the foot-hold gained in New Guinea, Japan was in a position to launch an all-out attack upon Australia.

That threat petered out, however, and there has been a lull in the south-west Pacific front for more than two weeks now. The Japanese challenge was met successfully where it ought to be—in the air—and the R. R. A. F. did capital work in keeping a ceaseless barrage of attack upon Japanese bases in New Guineat. The presence of General Douglas MacArthur in Australia also acted as a tonic to the gallant defenders and for the first time since they began their treacherous war, the Japs have been fought to a standstill in New Guinea, though this does not mean that the danger to Australia is over.

It is in consonance with their usual tactics of prodding for weak spots that the Jap High Command suddenly switched its blitzkrieg from Port Moresby to Colombo—and got its fingers badly burnt in the process. There are some grounds to believe, however, that Tokyo had its eyes upon the Indian Ocean all along and that the tentative move against Australia was in the nature of a feint so as to catch India and Ceylon all the more unprepared. It may be noted that as high a strategist as Field-Marshal Smuts had supported this view weeks ago.

Crux Of War

Be that as it may, it cannot be gainsaid that not only has the war now come to India but that this country also occupies the very centre of the Eastern theatre of hostilities. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's observation that India "is the crux of the war for the next two or three months" has been echoed from far and near. Even though it was meant primarily in the political sense, it is likely to prove as true from the strategic point of view as well. The London "Times" feels that the threat to India is at present more insistent than that to Australia while the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Fu Ping-Chang, regards a Japanese invasion of India to be imminent.

What are the pros and cons of such a move? India, in spite of its huge area and population is at present relatively a weak power. Apart from this, the people at large remain passive if confused over the latest developments. The active role of defence falls essentially on the British Government and its Allies. The Tokyo Propaganda Bureau has naturally done its best to exploit this peculiar situation in this country though neither its threats nor its cajolery are likely to cow or fool the Indian people.

The Japs already appear to be masters in the Bay of Bengal and it is not beyond the bounds of probability that they may land their troops in isolated places on the East Coast. But such landings can never amount to an invasion, though their nuisance or panic value cannot be underrated. A full-scale, sea-borne invasion of a sub-continent like India will entail tremendous preparations and difficulties. The five-year-old incident in China has shown the dangers inherent in an operation of this nature. It is one thing to swallow the tiny South Sea islands and another to occupy countries like China or India, where the defender has a limitless area behind him to withdraw in and strike back from.

Eyes On Ceylon

Besides it may be asked why Japan should go to the length of attempting a costly sea-invasion when she is in a position to invade India overland if and when she conquers Burma. The increased tempo of fighting on the Burmese front and the reverses suffered both by the British and Chinese troops indicate that Japan may stage a decisive show-down there, while keeping the rest of India on tenterhooks by the threats of bombing and even by landing a few detachments on the far-flung coasts of India.

To my mind, however, Ceylon is of more immediate interest and anxiety to Japan and it will be against Ceylon that she will probably launch her first major offensive in the Indian Ocean. The occupation of Ceylon is vital for the sea strategy of Japan. Without it she cannot hope to cut the Indo-British life-line; on the contrary, in due time, Colombo and Trincomalee will serve as the bases of the Allied naval counter-offensive. The enemy's invasion fleet, wherever it may be lurking at present, is, therefore, bound to return back to Ceylon and stage a fresh blitz. And paradoxical as it may appear, they may even try to utilise the southern tip of India for an assault on Ceylon by air and land.

Theoretically the invasion of India has one paramount attraction for Japan. If by occupying Ceylon, she can strike as far as Madagascar and contact her Axis friends there, by piercing through India at the moment when Hitler will launch his spring offensive, the Japs and Nazis can shake hands somewhere in the Middle East—theoretically speaking! This no doubt appears as a grandiose ambition, but, flushed with victories as they are, the Japs probably consider even the moon not to be beyond their reach, if only they stretch their hand long enough.

Ominous Development

Meanwhile it is gratifying to learn that the United States is going all out not merely in production but in making the production available as speedily as possible where it is most wanted—in India. General Royce's "picnic" over the Philippines has once again proved (1) the aggressive tactics of the Americans and (2) the first-class qualities of their Flying Fortresses. Both are badly needed in Burma and India and it is easy to see that the Jap armada will exert its utmost to hinder the flow of supplies to India so as to facilitate the Jap army's work later on.

The return of M. Laval to power is one of the most ominous events of this year. There is no knowing to what extent this Nazi stooge will go in appeasing Hitler and the future of the French Fleet once again becomes of overwhelming concern to the Allies. A discussion of this grave development must, however, be deferred to next week. M. Laval will have possibly shown his hand by then.

BIGGEST INDIANS HAVE YET TO COME TO THE FORE

Urgency Of War Problem Will Bring Them, Says Younghusband

LONDON, April 18.

Addressing the Kensington (London branch of the League of Nations Union) Sir Francis Younghusband said that the ring in Sir Stafford Cripps' voice in his broadcast address to India was enough to show that he is full of hope.

The address itself showed also that he is full of sympathy with India and of great understanding of its problems. No better Ambassador had ever been sent to India. We at home might well follow his lead.

"A step forward has been made even if it is not as big a step as we had hoped. Now we shall certainly have a response from the Indian side.

The biggest Indians have not yet come to the fore. The urgency of the position will bring them to the fore as it has brought forward Sir Stafford Cripps himself.

Then with the earnest desire that there is in Britain for a settlement and with the advice and encouragement that these bigger Indians will have from both China and America we cannot doubt that the step we had hoped for will yet be made.

But India is not so naturally inclined to politics and war as she is to religion. And it is to her great spiritual leaders that we in England look at this time of crisis.

We are all engaged in a mighty war of spirit. It is not merely a matter of military invasion of India. It is a matter of resisting that spirit of brutality which has caught hold of Germany and Japan. And it is a matter not merely of resisting that spirit but of replacing it—of replacing it by that enlightened spirit, that spirit of divine illumination which has shone forth from India for many, many centuries and which we are confident will now flame forth in greater glory than ever before."—Reuter.

Bihar Congress Executive

PATNA, April 17.

A new Working Committee of 15 members consisting among others of the four ex-Congress Ministers and Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, M.L.A. (Central) has been announced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee.

The new committee is expected to meet here in the first week of May to consider plans for meeting the situation created by war conditions.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR PANICKY RUMOURS?

JUBBULPORE, April 17.

On the alleged charge of spreading panicky rumours in villages by beat of drums regarding movements of British and Indian troops, Messrs. Madan Gopal Saxena, pleader and chairman, and Jai Narayan Verma, a member of the local board, Tulsi and Kampoo, Chowkidars, were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, April 18.

Birthday celebrations of Shivaji the Great began with a crowded meeting at Khasbag Palace Theatre, which was addressed by Mr. S. L. Karandikar, M. L. A., for one hour, at 8-30 p.m.

Mr. Kalaykar, Judicial Minister, presiding. Mr. Karandikar appealed to Hindus to forget all differences, unite under the Bhagwa Zenda of Shivaji and enrol in military service, to defend India. The speaker exhorted all lovers of Indian unity to smash Pakistan at all costs. Sir Govindrao Madgaokar summed up and thanked Mr. Karandikar.

A. I. STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

LUCKNOW, April 17.

The All-India Students Federation is holding an All-India Students convention on the 11th of May at Delhi. Along with the convention a "youth and war" conference is being organised to determine the part the youths have to play in this international war. The All-Asiatic Anti-Japanese youth rally is being held on the 18th of May in Delhi.—A. P.

ART v. MACHINE

(Continued from Page 9)

with discretion and rendered "Garba-dance" vibrant with rhythm and movement. Will Gujarat appreciate its junior but promising artist even though he claims no literary affiliations?

A Milestone

"Fantasia" screened at the New Empire and simultaneously at the Excelsior in the first week, is a milestone in the progress of Cine-art and is a brilliant achievement of Walt Disney, Leopold Stokowski, Deems Taylor and their other collaborators. The advanced technique of sound-recording and colour-photography has almost secured a three-dimensional representation. The picture presents a synthesis of music, ballet, cartoon and colour and transcends in its aesthetic appeal and educational possibilities, the barriers of racialism and narrow nationalism.

The music score of "Fantasia" is composed of eight classics by composers like Beethoven, Bach, etc., and is presented by the world-renowned Philadelphia Orchestra. Interpretation of the musical notes in the terms of colour-tones and designs and of the melodic patterns in the terms of the patterns of rhythmic movements renders music a visual art. "Fantasia" is a serial of highly imaginative allegories in which colours, patterns and movements are beautifully synchronised with music. Its creators have explored new avenues in the world of the film.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received some information about a Balak-Mela that was held in Nagpur recently. It is a good piece of news, so I must reproduce it in this "Corner."

Certain enthusiastic ladies of Nagpur have an idea to open a Beggars' Home there. To collect funds for the purpose they held a Balak-Mela. That helped also to provide entertainment for poor children.

The scheme worked in this way: Money was collected from various philanthropic people, and also

THE KUTUB MUNAR
(Photo—R. Ashar).

rice, wheat, flour and other cooking materials. At the same time students in various girls' schools made toys, gave away old and new toys and books and made new clothes for patterns provided by their elderly sisters.

According to the money collected, tickets were given to poor children for trying their hand at cocoanut slices, having elephant rides, seeing comic films and attending a dinner which was arranged for them on spacious grounds.

All sorts and classes of children and grown-ups were at the Mela. The work of giving out tickets was done through the local schools. College students helped in propaganda and in advertising the Mela, and also in running the stalls at the Mela. One College acted a drama which was very amusing.

There was also dinner for grown-ups with tickets. It was in Indian style, and served on banana leaves, and was great fun.

The whole Mela was run in a spirit of service and did good work, at the same time giving entertainment to many.

* * *

"He's Gone To The Dogs"

Do you know why we say the above phrase?

On the outskirts of many villages fierce dogs worry beggars and loiterers; and so, every one who has "gone to the dogs" has been reduced to a state of penury.

In slang the phrase means to lose money or position.

* * * *

Our Captain

By Ali Bux Uqaili

What a jolly fellow our Captain is! Look at his face: his lips are always parted with a gracious smile; his hair is well combed and neatly brushed.

He is 'spick and span', always wearing shorts and an open collar shirt, white shoes and beautiful socks of high-class design.

He is 'hail-fellow, well-met'—I mean he is social and mixes with everybody.

As he enters the school premises, there is a warm welcome for him.

It is a pleasure to see him while he plays in the centre at volley. He gives such a brilliant blow to the ball that it puzzles the other party, and they forget to pick it up. The by-standers, then, can not check themselves from exclaiming, "Bravo! Well done! Well played!"

I like him—I love him like a brother. I wish that he may

THE WATER-VESSELS
(Photo—M. Desai).

have a long life!
Three cheers to our Captain!
Hip! Hip! Hurrah!

* * *

Where There's A Will

By Aloo Daruwala

The inspector was examining the class in arithmetic. "Now", he said, "I'll set you one more sum. If a cat falls down a bottomless well, and for every two feet it climbs up it falls down three, how long will it take to get out?"

One boy took a slate and, after filling both sides with a mass of figures, asked for another.

"Good gracious!" snapped the Inspector. "Haven't you the sense to see that the cat will never get out of the well?"

"Don't be in a hurry, Sir", replied the boy. "There's plenty of time and heaps more slates. If you wait long enough, I'll bring the little beggar out in Australia."

* *

"I Spy" Game

By Albert Fernandes

First of all, you collect a dozen envelopes, which when split open will provide useful sheets of paper if you use the square piece at the back of the address.

THE GYMNASTS
(Photo—B. Ferreira).

Each is then headed with the name of some one or something likely to come within view of your windows, such as sepoy, milkman, postman, schoolboy, schoolgirl.

You then turn all the papers over so that these names are hidden, and each player in turn chooses one of them.

When all the papers have been allotted, they are then turned over right side uppermost, so that the names are visible, and the game begins.

Suppose that one of you has the three papers labelled "Milkman", "Cat", "Bicycle." He looks out of the window eagerly watching for one or the other of these three to appear.

As soon as this happens, he makes a stroke on the paper headed with the name of that object.

One who is able to see all his "objects" earlier than others wins the game.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

SUN FLOWERS
Photo—Hasam Sutar.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children visited Dada at Khar recently and were his one day guests.

Karachi Pushpa Mahavir children have a happy time in their Bal Mandir run by the "Bari."

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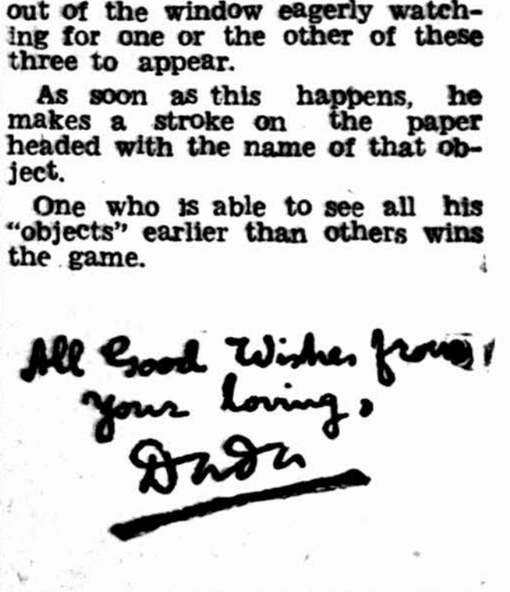

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What Is 'War-Shock'?

ITS SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

It is instructive to look back at the beginning of the Great War in 1914 and to contrast the knowledge and treatment of nervous cases then with the greater enlightenment and improved methods of to-day due to the spread of popular education in modern psychology.

Generally speaking, in 1914 the nerve patient was apt to be subjected, along with medical treatment, to a sort of slightly contemptuous moral criticism. By 1918 this attitude was changed; the number of victims of the strain of war made necessary the widespread use of psycho-analytical methods and the perfection of their technique. Psychology is now a part of almost every educational course, but a set of simple laws of mental equilibrium and control are not yet part of a general education. So that, with all our increased information, it is doubtful whether the ordinary civilian is much better equipped with self-knowledge for the daily strain of war conditions than he was last time.

Nervous Breakdown

It is well known that there is a close alliance between the physical and the mental processes, and that if one is upset the other will be affected. It was found on the battlefields of the Great War that a number of men developed grave symptoms of nervous breakdown following on some such incident as concussion, the bursting of a shell, burial in debris, or the sight of human destruction. This condition was at first known as "shell shock", which gave place to the more comprehensive term "psychoneurosis."

It was realized that the actual explosion and its effects were not the cause but the last straw, and that a number of civilians far from the battle front suffered in the same way. Psycho-neurosis included hysteria, paralysis, loss of memory, anxiety, obsessions, phobias, etc., with such symptoms as undue fatigue and loss of sleep, appetite, confidence, etc. By knowledge and watchfulness we can help ourselves and others to a greater resistance to those three enemies of national morale—worry, suspense and fear—and prevent their worst social effects.

The first signs that war srain is upsetting the equilibrium are slight, and easier to notice in other people than in oneself. One of the first symptoms is a growing conviction of one's own indispensability, a feeling that everyone else is out of step, that no one can be trusted to carry out orders without supervision, the beginnings of an exaggerated conscientiousness in things that don't matter, a suspicion of the orthodoxy of other men's views and methods.

Intolerance Of Criticism

Then there is the danger signal of speeding up: someone suggests that a subject is in need of a holiday, but the more he needs it the more he says it is impossible. Yet in our moments of common sense we know that the body requires adequate rest to keep its efficiency. The subject who is overworked is apt to walk too quickly eat and talk too quickly, and lose his ability to sit down and relax the body, writes Jane C. Ross in "The Australian Quarterly."

With anxiety and fatigue come irritability and intolerance of criticism, a lessening of consideration and courtesy, and a heightening of hate and ruthlessness. All these symptoms are merely exaggerations of the ordinary weaknesses of human beings. It is the degree and application of them that is dangerous. The common basis of all psycho-neuroses is that the patient is called upon to solve problems beyond his capacity.

When he has to face difficulties, if his equipment of courage, intelligence, social conscience or self-control is weak, he will be like a helpless infant, dodging the main issues, slipping into self-pity and a fantasy in which it is the world around him that is wrong and not himself—and, above all, that somebody else, preferably the Government, should do something about it, thus dodging self-criticism and the need for action.

Escapism

The war has brought many anxieties, including that caused by bad news and the uncertainty of the future. The heightening of emotional tension through fear and suspense increases the suggestibility of many people, and they are the prey of propaganda of all sorts, rumour, gossip, and myth. During the Great War there was an alarming increase in the fortunes made by fortune-tellers of all kinds in whom many people sought relief from the intolerable strain of not knowing.

It has been said that a psychoneurosis is an escape from an intolerable situation. The reason for escape from a situation is fear. But as we learn to be ashamed of fear, the outlet is disguised and hidden often in the symptoms of neurosis. Fear is a useful biological mechanism whereby we keep ourselves from harm. Fear operates when a man's self-respect and happiness are endangered, when he is thwarted in behaviour necessary to his fuller self-expression. It is not the emotion of fear but the way we act upon it that shows us adult or infantile in our attitude to life. As children, we project our own feelings of fear into the outside world; later we have to be re-educated in the fact that fear is in our attitude of mind and has no counterpart outside ourselves.

Three Degrees

Take the example of three men crossing abroad. The first is carefree and heedless, but suddenly a car whizzes round a corner and he leaps for safety, obeying the instinct of self-preservation in which fear urges his action. The second man was once run over, and so he has been ever after very cautious; he looks this way and that several times and is anxious till he is safely over. He has a complex, or conditioned fear, which has become a habit. The third man has a strong fear of open spaces; he would like to cross the road like a normal person and always hopes he will this time, but he always stands shivering on the edge, fighting down the fear that distorts his life. Three degrees of fear—and yet the road itself contains no horror for the next thousand people who cross it.

In these days of war self-knowledge and self-criticism keep our judgment clearer and minimize the personal equation. Mental health can be taught as simply and as easily as any other first-aid. It was said long before the days of modern psychology: "The Kingdom of God is within you."

A likeness of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, placed in a "palki" drawn by bullocks, being taken in a procession on Sunday through the streets of Bandra by members of the Depressed Classes in celebration of Dr. Ambedkar's Golden Jubilee.

China Makes Big Progress In Spite Of War

45 Million Become Literate In Less Than 2 Years

LONDON,

The page of national reconstruction in China despite the calls made by her epic resistance over five years to the ruthless Japanese invader was outlined by the Chinese Ambassador in London, Dr. Wellington Koo on Sunday night "None of the old time apathy was left".

Dr. Koo declared. "One felt everywhere the ever-quickening tempo of China reawakened and rehabilitated.

Her dual mission is to continue this reconstruction and fight fervidly for her freedom".

The Ambassador said the biggest stride had been in education. The five-year plan launched in March 1940 to bring about total resistance to the enemy and eliminate illiteracy among 166 millions had already resulted in the teaching of 45 millions to read through colleges and itinerant teachers.

In addition technical developments in Free China included the opening of 6,000 post offices, the building of over 3,000 miles or roads, the erection of numerous radio stations to link distant towns, 25 per cent increase in electrical power and a jump in coal output by two millions tons yearly.

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'IT IS GOOD FOR ME TO BE HERE!'

Sally was a rosy-cheeked woman in the early forties and it looked as if her right environment were the dairy or kitchen, rather than the clamorous machine-shop of a munitions works.

Yet her capable hands were coated with the oil that streamed on to the cutting tool of her lathe, her arms were oil-splashed almost up to the elbows, and her whole attention seemed to be concentrated on the whirling shell in the lathe. She looked as if she were enjoying herself and was singing blithely as she worked.

"Happy?" I queried.

"It is good for me to be here," she answered smilingly. In my astonishment, I almost dropped the oily two-pounder I had picked up.

"So you have read Kipling?" I asked; and it was her turn to look astonished or, rather, perplexed

"Noa, I've small time for reading, specially nowadays," she replied without interrupting the work she was doing. "But I've heard of Kipling. My boy's got a poem by him called 'If'—lovely printing, 'tis, with a gold border on a framed card—hung up in his bedroom. My boy's in the Royal Artillery....Joined up in the first week of the war, he did, and was out in France. Got back from Dunkirk all right and was put on the ack-ack guns, as he calls 'em, than he got sent to Egypt. He's there now, far's I know. Had a letter from him four weeks ago yesterday. Son of his father, he is, all right."

Another shell went into the container; another into the lathe.

* * *

"I'm all alone now. That's what I meant when I said it is good for me to be here. I married my Jim's father when I was only nineteen—in 1918, it was, while he was on leave after being wounded. He was sent back to Flanders ten days after we were married, and—and was killed less'n a month later.... This oil do keep splashing so: Gets in my eyes sometimes."

It wasn't oil that trickled down her cheeks and splashed on her hand as I pretended to be minutely examining the shell I held in my own hands.

"Jim's the very spit of the father he never saw", she resumed after a pause, but without a pause in her work, "No, I didn't marry again—although I'd plenty of chances! Somehow I didn't want my boy to be anybody's step-child....Lived at home until dad died five years after Jim was born, and then went into service.

You'll laugh when I tell you that until I started training for this job eighteen months ago I was cook to (she mentioned a famous titled West Country family). Lovely place I had, and I was sorry to leave, and the family were quite upset about me going, but—well, Jim was fighting, and I wanted to do something to help the war. I must tell you what Sir Ronald said to me when he heard I was leaving to make munitions.

'If the shells you make, Sally, are as good as your puddings, we'll win the war for certain,' he says! Jim laughed like anything about me being a 'munition girl' when he was home on leave, but he seemed pleased as Punch all the same—and proud too. And I'm happy, for I am doing something for Victory, 'though 'its brave hard work, and night shift gets me down a bit at times.

"You're busy and I'm gossiping", she added "But did you mean when you asked about Kipling?"

* * *

I was trying to remember the words of Kipling's "Song of the Lathes" as I did my round of the machines, thinking at the same time of Sally's jerkily-told life-story (typical, no doubt of that of many another woman of Britain now helping to produce her armaments), sub-consciously admiring and marvelling at the unfailing cheerfulness, pluck, skill and endurance of the hundreds of women and girls around me, working with intense concentration, manipulating machines of all sizes and kinds, and somehow, incidentally, contriving to do "men's work" (even of the grimiest) without loss of their femininity.

In the shell factory with which I have been mainly concerned, the "girls", whose ages vary from eighteen to sixty, work in eight-hour "shifts" seven days a week, the first shift working from 6 a. m. till 2 p. m., the second from 2 p. m. till 10 p. m. and the night shift from 10 p. m. till 6 a. m., and they change over every fortnight, the night shift becoming the "morning shift", and so on.

They get a ten minute "breather" every two hours in addition to half-an-hour "dinner time" after four hours' duty, so at the eight o'clock break I was able to tell Sally about Kipling's "Song of the Lathes" (which she had never read or even heard of), and explain why I had been startled when she said: "It is good for me to be here."

So wrote Rudyard Kipling in his "Song of The Lathes" in the last war and the refrain is now caught by numerous women workers who are busy in British factories making munitions.

In 1918 Rudyard Kipling heard the tune of a wordless air hummed by a Mrs. Embsay, a widow, working at the lathe in a munition works and to the tune he set words of his "Song of the Lathes":

"The fans and the beltings they roar round me.
The power is shaking the floor round me.
Till the lathes pick up their duty and the midnight shift takes over.

It is good for me to be here!. . . . .

Shells for guns in Flanders! Feed the guns!"

"Eh! that's grand!" cried Sally, her eyes shining. "Fancy me saying a thing like that without knowing! It's great to think we're feeding the guns. I'll tell the others and we'll all be saying: 'It is good for me to be here! Feed the guns!"

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

LISTEN, LADIES!

A woman's most attractive time is at the age of seven:

At seven she sits on a man's knee without hesitation, affected or genuine, and without putting the knees to sleep. She enjoys listening to him, encourages him to talk, and believes any story he tells. Her curiosity over what became of his hair is sometimes embarrassing, but her sympathy with him in his loss is unquestionably sincere. While unduly interested, perhaps, in the state of his exchequer and never too proud to accept pecuniary aid, she is no gold-digger whose gratitude is measured by the amount of the contribution. For as little as two copper cents she will bear-hug his spectacles all out of shape, and he feels sure she means it. At seven she is more or less front-toothless, to be sure. But then she doesn't yet chalk her nose or paint her nails, and she hasn't begun to use tobacco. All in all, a charming age!—"New York Times."

Before the war, Mrs. Green was a charwoman, cleaning up in a large block of offices when the day's work was done. Now she feels that she is really playing her part. Here she is seen centering a rough forging, one of the earliest operations in the making of the shells for Britain's guns.

This photograph shows a typical scene at a large Royal Air Force station where a sewing-party of members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force is on duty every day sewing on buttons, mending torn lining, and generally looking after the men's clothes. The clothes worn by pilots and other airmen have a multitude of straps, tapes, and other bits and pieces, which are always needing repair.

The Changing Mind Of Britain

(Continued From Page 4)

the part of powerful sections of the community, of scientists, of literary men, of contemporary youth, that if Europe after the war is not to dissolve into chaos, the British must play a leading part in its reconstruction. For the moment we are the guardians of the heritage of European civilisation. History has laid upon us the duty of preserving it and handing it back unimpaired to the nations of Europe when the flood of contemporary barbarism has ebbed. On the whole, we are willing to assume this duty with which history has charged us. Yet how different is this willingness from the pre-war mood of isolation, the mood which generated the Ottawa agreements, which expressed itself in the campaign for Empire Free Trade and the refusal to take sanctions against Italy —the mood, in a word, which was responsible for the wrecking of the League.

Boom In Federal Stock

Perhaps the most important of the problems which have pushed this country beyond the boundaries of its pre-war national and imperial parochialism is that of post-war government. How, we are all asking, is war to be avoided in the future? There is forming among us an increasing consensus of opinion which insists that the answer to this question can be found only in some form of international government. If one presses the question and asks 'In what form?' the answer which wins the greatest measure of agreement is in some form of Federalism.'

The early months of the war saw an extraordinary boom in Federal Union stock. Up and down the length of the country, speakers spoke to enthusiastic meetings on the necessity for curtailing national sovereignty, and handing over the functions of Foreign Office, War Office, Admiralty and Air Ministry to a Federal Authority under which all the forces of the nations entering into the Federal Union would be pooled. The effect of those early months of enthusiastic propaganda is likely to be permanent. Proposals for Federation are in the air, and no politically-awakened Englishman will ever again be able to think solely in terms of national interests, national needs and a purely national future. Our generation is in travail with the super-national State and it has fallen to the English to be the midwives of its deliverance.

This is only one expression of the renewed realisation of the importance of political goods among a generation which has hitherto laid undue stress upon economics. For this renewed realisation the Nazis are responsible. It was customary in the years before the war, especially among those of us on the Left, to decry political goods in favour of economic.

Free Tongue And Empty Stomach

What, we have been accustomed to ask, is the value of a free tongue and an empty stomach? The answer, as we are beginning to realise, is that both are valuable and of supreme value. But we are also, I suggest, coming to realise something else, something whose full significance we had not previously realised, and that is that the empty stomach—and I use the phrase as a symbol of unemployment, sweated labour, insufficient wages, and the thousand-and-one vices of competitive capitalism which is prepared to throw a man to starve on the industrial scrapheap, so soon as it sees no profit in his employment—can never be adequately filled, unless there be first political liberty.

Except we have a free society, and I should add, a socialist society, the problem of poverty will not be solved. But how are we to achieve a socialist society, unless we have first the political freedom which will enable us to work for it? It is in the realisation of this melancholy truth that, unless we have political liberty, the liberty to determine in the long run the nature of the society in which we shall live, the economic goods to which any generation has learnt to look forward can never be achieved, nor can the greatest change in the political consciousness of the workers be found.

Political liberty does not constitute the good life in itself, but unless it be granted, we cannot achieve those other goods; for example, social and economic justice, which make up its full contents.

New Interest In Religion

One final change: perhaps the most important. There is a renewed interest in questions of religion and philosophy touching the nature of the universe and the status and destiny of man within it. Inevitably when a man's spirit is troubled his thoughts turn to fundamental questions. How, he wants to know, is the mass suffering and wickedness of the world compatible with its Government by an Almighty and Benevolent Being? Did God will the War? Did He create Hitler? That a realisation of the fact and prevalence of evil and suffering in the world should bring a revival of man's interest in religion is understandable.

What is surprising is that it should renew belief. Yet there is in many Englishmen to-day, and especially in young people newly come to maturity, a renewed interest in the religious view of the world and a disposition to examine afresh in the light of it the traditional answers to fundamental questions which Christianity has provided, but which most of us have for a generation ignored or derided. Supposing, for example, that the war is the result neither of inept politicians, nor of an out-of-date capitalist system, but of the wickedness in the heart of man? Suppose that it is a punishment for that wickedness?

The renewed interest in these questions has not yet succeeded in filling the churches. It may be doubted whether it ever will. The new wine which is now fermenting may refuse to our itself into the old bottles, but that the seeds of a spiritual revival are germinating in the minds of the people of this country I for one do not doubt.

INDIA'S AIR CHIEF

(Continued From Page 4)

on German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge in 1915. Later he served at the Dardanelles and Italy with the Royal Air Force, being awarded the Air Force Cross in 1919.

Forms Combined Staff

His war flying over, he rose steadily, until in 1930 he was made Deputy Director of Operations and Intelligence at the Air Ministry. He held the post until the autumn of 1933, when he went back to the Middle East as Air Officer Commanding in Palestine and Transjordan. He made service history during his command there, for he formed a Combined Staff representing the three Services—the fist time the Army had worked under an R. A. F. command. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in recognition of his gallant and distinguished services during the emergency operations in Palestine in 1936.

His early experience of co-operation among the Services is going to hold Sir Richard Peirse in good stead during his present command in India. On his return to London from the Middle East he was made Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff. In the year this war began he became a member of the Air Council, then Vice-Chief of the Air Staff and Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Bomber Command, where he won the highest praise for his bold and prudent leadership.

India can rest assured that the man in charge of air operations of both attack and defence over her vast land is a man of unflinching courage and the widest possible experience. He knows every step of service from a plane's cockpit to the control room. He is a brilliant and inspiring leader, and remember it was Peirse who as head of the Bomber Command in Britain for more than a year carried the war into the very heart of Germany.

DO SLUMS FIGURE IN A. R. P.?

(Continued from page 5)

view of the fact that in certain thickly populated parts, the lanes are only three feet wide.

Such being the conditions, it will be fatal if any A.R.P. programme fails to take notice of these 10 lacs of people in view of the fact that their attachment to their "homes" and personal belongings is proverbial. There may not be such heavy voluntary evacuation as was witnessed in the case of the middle-class and rich families. It will be interesting to note in this connection that only 18 per cent of the 2 lacs of textile workers in the city were constrained to join the general exodus. One may therefore assume, though it may not be a popular opinion among those charged with the work of A.R.P. at present, that the working class and the poorer people in the city are less nervous, more inured to starvation and more stoical than any class of people. That is why I have emphasised on this aspect of the slums whose clearance in London was considered essential one year before the war was declared. Slum clearance was regarded as really a form of evacuation, as it would provide gardens and give the inhabitants the best form of protection and an opportunity of digging a trench in the gardens. It was also realised at the time that if they had trebled their slum clearances and hurried the building of large steel-frame blocks of workmen's flats, they would have "cocked a snook" at Hitler at the time of the first raids.

A New Menace

In Bombay slum clearance is more important because of a large number of timber buildings —estimated at about 25,000 out of a total of 55,000 buildings and huts of corrugated iron-sheets like the Patra Chawls, off Palton Road, with doors 4 feet in height. Of course one could recently see here and in Marine Lines small attempts at face-lifting. But the problem still remains.

This unparalleled congestion, these tottering and vulnerable buildings and huts, the lack of popular organisation and direction in these areas, constitute a menace. No tinkering of this problem will do.

Three months ago, one could have urged the removal of slums which were found even before the Municipality was born, merely for obvious reasons and on entirely humanitarian and sanitary grounds. But now the whole complexion of the problem has changed. It has assumed a new facet. It forms an important plank in the A.R.P. programme.

Three months ago, I might have dealt with the history of these slums, the theoretical approach at removal made in 1933, the first practical approach made in 1936, the various schemes suggested and successfully pigeonholed, the general conditions of the slums and the dwellers, methods of gradual removal spread over a period of ten or fifty years and discussed whether such attempts should fall in the category of "slum clearance" or "slum improvements" or "slum service."

A Pressing Issue

But now the situation is different and special reasons attach to their removal. The fear that sufficient steps may not be taken to remove these zones of distress and danger may be due to the fact that immediate slum clearance does not form an integral part of the A.R.P. work. Any effort either by way of statutory amendments to help remove the slums or by direct financial help may be encouraging but the help so far given seems thoroughly inadequate and there seems to be a tendency to emphasise other aspects of this passive defence work.

It is necessary and urgent to set up a committee with a definite "left-wing" weightage, in the manner and on the lines set up in London in 1938 to recommend an immediate remedy and remove this apparent anomaly in the A.R.P. work. It is fortunate that we have a Socialist Mayor. But what about the other factors?

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HOSPITAL IN THE DESERT

By Elisabeth Kyle

Because the rows of hospital huts were already overcrowded the German general had been put in a shed which had once held stores and was now converted into a side-room for anyone dangerously ill. It stood at an inconvenient distance from the main buildings, right on the fringe of the desert. This had one advantage, however. It was quiet and out of the way of the sound of orderlies' voices, of trucks arriving and dispersing, of the mutterings of the wounded which, in the camp itself, reached through each frail matchboard partition to blend. all night, into a low symphony of pain.

The General himself was in great pain, but he lay without making a sound. The Sister who sat beside him did not make the mistake of appearing to notice this. She knew better than to offer sympathy or ask irritating questions of one of his breed. The small oil lamp, sole illumination in the hut, shone on her quiet face crowned with the wide starched folds of cambric which showed only a glimpse of grey hair. She wore the grey uniform and the red cape of the Regular Nursing Service. The Queen Alexandra metal badge and the ribbons alongside it rose and fell slightly with her breathing. The old man's eyes rested upon them, and suddenly showed an odd, unwilling respect.

"So you too are a veteran?" he said harshly. It was the first time he had broken the sullen silence which enwrapped him since being taken prisoner. She nodded and answered in his own language." I was through the last war too." Then she screwed the wick of the lamp higher and entered a note in the case-sheet on the table beside her.

"You served on the Western Front?"

"Of course. But afterwards they sent me out East, first to Bagdad, then Cairo. I nursed many Germans and learned a little of their language. It is always a comfort to speak one's own language when one is ill."

He peered at her, his shaggy eye-brows drawn together. She had been handsome once, but time and hard work under an Eastern climate had made her skin earthy-looking and drawn wrinkles on it. "In my country", he said harshly, "we would consider a woman's place to be at home. Why did you not marry, instead of moving from place to place like a pawn?"

Instead of being offended, she smiled. "An empire must pay its own cost, in women as well as in men. And as for marriage—well, there never seemed to be time."

He lay thinking a little. Then he nodded his head. "Bestimmt, One is under orders, I understand that very well." After a few moments he added. "You nursed the men of our Old Army? The Old Army was very different from the new——"

She got up quietly and gave him his medicine. When he had finished she looked down on the old grizzled face and the Kaiser moustaches, and said, "Everything is different to-day. Even war."

"There is no more discipline left," he said, with his eyes on the ribbons across her breast.

"The troops are more intelligent, have more initiative. When I first joined the Service a sergeant in my ward died as the result of taking a double dose of a dangerous medicine. He knew a mistake had been made, but he did not question the order to take it. Nowadays the young men know more. They would refuse."

"That sergeant was a good soldier," the General said. "He obeyed orders. The ranks do far too much thinking to-day."

The Sister smiled. In the lamplight her face looked suddenly young and mischievous. "We are behind the times, General. We are trained to obey and not to think. That is why, in spite of everything, I think we understand one another."

For some time now they had been aware of a confused noise reaching them from the main camp. Suddenly the whine of a shell rent the air and a dull explosion came, muffled in sand. The General watched the Sister closely, but saw not the slightest quiver in that inexpressive face. Calmly she rose, and going to the entrance lifted the black-out curtain and stepped outside for a moment.

The stars shone brilliantly in the ice-cold air. From where she stood she could see clearly all the activities of the camp by their brilliant light. The Red Cross ambulances were drawn up and patients were being carried out to them. The camp was under fire and everyone was being hurriedly evacuated to greater safety behind the lines. Now the sky was alight with a fiercer brilliance. A deep crater appeared in the sand just outside the farthest wooden hut.

The Sister thought swiftly. There was still time to run along the duck-boards which made a precarious path across the sand towards the camp. The guns had not got the range yet, though they would probably do so in a few minutes, and the way was clear. But every moment the ring of bursting shells crept nearer. Presently the shrapnel was rattling on the roof of the hut farthest away, though its last patient had been lifted out in time. Now only one ambulance remained. The little shed behind her had been pressed hurriedly into service only a few hours before, and even if someone remembered to go back for its occupants the whole cavalcade would be dangerously delayed. Besides, the General could not be moved again.

She stepped inside the black-out curtain again and let it shut out the night. The old man's eyes followed her as she seated herself once more, calm as ever, beside the little table and the lamp. "They are shelling the camp," he said gruffly "For me it does not matter, I am a soldier and accustomed to being under fire. In any case, to move me means death. But why do you stay?"

She drew a little basin towards her and charged the syringe with which to give him his next dose of morphia. Her hand was perfectly steady while she completed the job. Then she laid the syringe down and said "Because I am a soldier too. And I have received no orders to go".—"Manchester Guardian."

War Under Water

Exploits Of British Submarines

By H. C. FERRABY

British submarines have been giving some remarkable illustrations of the fact that, when it comes to real underwater fighting, a phase of sea war in which the Axis has always boasted of strength, they can outsail, outclass and outfight the U-boats.

The British Admiralty from time to time reveals some extraordinary exploits of British submarines, but there can have been few to exceed that of the "Talisman", which, it has just been announced, is back in port after she had travelled 26,000 miles in 220 days of offensive patrols, in that time accounting for a large number of enemy supply ships as well as at least one U-boat.

Many laymen have been under the impression that submarine cannot fight submarine, since both are blind when submerged. Actually, both in the last War and in this, there have been many duels between underwater vessels. **One of the most interestng and curious adventures of this kind occurred to a British boat newly built and on her maiden voyage.**

Encounter With Three U-Boats

She encountered three enemy submarines on the surface early on her voyage. There was no time to prepare attack. It had to be made by a snap shot with any tube that was bearing on the target. One of the enemy boats was blown up.

The next night she sighted another U-boat on the surface, but this one dived immediately and for five hours the British vessel stalked her underwater enemy without being able to get in a shot. In the middle of the hunt the British captain discovered that he too was being stalked. A second U-boat had come on the scene and ultimately fired a torpedo but without making a hit; then, for some quite unknown reason, the U-boat sheered off.

Action against three U-boats on two nights must have constituted an exciting patrol.

Outstanding Example

One very stormy day with waves running up to 30 feet high, the lookout in a British submarine suddenly picked up the shape of a U-boat passing on the opposite course. The British boat had the utmost difficulty in turning round in the sea that was running, and the enemy, taking alarm, went to periscope depth so that only the top of her periscope was above the water. Owing to the height of the waves, this was frequently lost to sight altogether. The British boat hung on though she was yawning and rolling to such an extent that it was almost impossible to steady her on a course long enough to aim her torpedoes.

Finally the chance was seized. Torpedoes were fired. After a short interval an explosion was heard, followed by the appearance of the U-boat's upper works above the water. The British gun crew then tried to get in a shot, but it was impossible to work the guns, for the motion of the boat hurled the men about, so that they were in danger of being thrown overboard while great waves breaking over the bows engulfed them time after time. Possibly that attack was not catalogued by the British authorities as fully successful, but as an example of courage and resource it is outstanding.

Crippled But Kicking

Even crippled submarines still show fight. There is a magnificent story of which at present we have only the barest outlines but which we shall learn in full when certain prisoners of war return to England.

The submarine "Shark" was damaged while in enemy waters, and British official records only say of her: "No further signals were received." Unofficial versions of her last hour say that while she was drifting on the surface unable to manoeuvre, she was attacked by enemy aircraft. Her gun was manned and the crippled submarine shot down one of the attackers. They launched their small boat and picked up the crew of the aircraft as prisoners.

Soon afterwards German armed trawlers were on the spot. The "Shark" was still drifting, unable to dive or move ahead, and those on board the British crew and German prisoners alike—were picked up after a short but hopeless fight from among the reckage of the submarine.

Great endurance is called for in the crew of a submarine. On long patrol some of the men may never see daylight for at least 21 days, and when a boat is detected by enemy aircraft and attacked by surface vessels, she may be forced to remain under water for many hours.

One British boat which was engaged in interfering with German seaborne supplies along the coast of Norway was continuously attacked for more than 13 hours. The crew counted up to 100 depth-charge explosions around them and then lost count of those that followed. Three times during the hours of darkness the captain tried to get to the surface in order to open the hatchets for a minute or two and get some fresh air into the boat, but each time he was forced to give up the attempt and dive deep again.

The air in a submarine after many hours gets very foul. Oxygen is all but exhausted, and any movement, even an effort of thinking becomes intensely difficult. When that boat finally surfaced, the men were suffering severely. But their captain brought them out of danger and they lived to fight successfully on many another day.

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THE FILM IN CHINA (Continued from page 2)

in Moscow, which was my first opportunity to get acquainted with Chinese films. In Moscow this picture was highly commended and received Honour Certificate for "the bold attempt at realistic portrayal of the life and noble qualities of the Chinese people in the film." Einsenstein, Pudovkin and Dovzhenko were among the members of the jury.

Help Of Government

The Chinese Government have in recent years taken keen interest in the film industry. Notable work has been done by the Motion Picture Direction and Guidance Committee of the Central Kuomintang Quarters. It insisted on:—

1. Making and releasing realistic pictures depicting the customs and social orders of the vast northwest

2. Urging the producers to stress on the virtues of propriety, righteousness, honesty and honour.

3. Fostering the development of the Chinese film industry by encouragements of new inventions in motion picture equipment; evaluation of domestic films and rewarding good pictures.

4. Making industrial films depicting the process of silk-worm breeding and improved methods of silk production, the basic industry in China.

Secondly Film Censorship law in force at present revised in 1935 contains as cardinal principle—prohibition of manufacture and exhibition of pictures which prejudices the dignity of the Chinese Government and the people, promotes superstition and heterodoxy; contravenes the three basic principles of the Kuomintang, namely, Nationalism, Democracy and Peoples' Livelihood.

The elaborate Government-owned Central Movie Studio was formally opened in 1935. It is situated in a picturesque island in Lotus Lake near Nanking. In conjunction with the Chinese Institute of Educational Cinematography, shorts of natural science, sanitation and hygiene, were produced by this studio. Also long feature films, most noteworthy of which is "Sacred Password"—a true story of the revolutionaries in Kweichow was produced.

In 1936, the Ministry of Education manifested an active interest in cinematography. It opened the Central Institute of Technology which devotes great deal of energy to the teaching of different phases of cinematography.

National Defence Pictures

Almost simultaneously, plans for the creation of a "Movie School" were announced by the Great China University of Shanghai. The plans include courses in direction, scenario writing, editing, stage set-up, acting, photography, etc. Notable cinema workers were on the teaching staff. It is a four-year course for a B.A. degree in that branch.

Being hampered by an inadequate capital, the Chinese cinema industry could not afford to purchase the latest contrivances used in America. The best movie camera in China to-day, for instance, are those which had been rejected by Hollywood five or six years ago. And necessary equipments such as the background projectors have never been used in the Chinese studios, because they are too expensive.

In spite of such difficulties not a few Chinese directors have succeeded in producing pictures of pretty high artistic standard.

In recent years, the Chinese scenarists and directors have awakened to the importance of using the screen as a propaganda medium. Eight years ago, after the Japanese had occupied Manchuria and waged an "undeclared war" in Shanghai, leftist dramatists made several pictures with patriotic and leftists themes, such as the "Exile". In 1936 a large group of movie critics, scenarists, directors and artists advocated making "national defence pictures," with a view to stimulate patriotic feeling. As a result quite a few pictures of that nature were produced despite unsympathetic attitude of the censors in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Recent Chinese films have shown definite preference for good themes to the so-called "soft" ones.

Besides the "national defence pictures" there are several films which either expose the dark side of medievalism or bring up important social problems. To mention a few—"Son of a Slave", "Living Through", "So Is Shanghai", "At The Crossroads", etc.

There are also pictures depicting the national revolution, e.g., "Marching On", "Surrender" which remind one of Soviet pictures such as Chapayev.

Modern Themes

Chinese scenario writers have begun to introduce new themes in preference to those of amorous nature. "Wandering Kids" presents the problem of educating poor children; "Son of a Slave" shows class consciousness of modern Chinese workers, "Rights of Women" brings up the problem of women's vocations; "At the Crossroads" deals with the unemployment problem.

More and more noted Chinese dramatists have taken to scenario writing. In the early stages of its development until 1931 the Chinese motion picture was looked upon by men of letters as a thing below their dignity to take up. Now, scenarios of most Chinese pictures are written by renowned dramatists such as Tien Han, Yang Hansheng and many others.

Screen stars who were great public favourites only a few years back have cloyed the appetite of the movie fans. Famous directors of only yesterday are regarded as 'too old' and out-of-date. There is a cry for new talent artists who are more than mere nice-looking men and women.

With the removal of the capital to Chungking, and the occupation of the coastal towns by the Japanese, the Central Movie Studio went to that Szechuan city. There, by the side of Kialing River, it is now resuming its work with undiminished vigour.

Means Of Propaganda

While the private movie corporations have ceased production and the Central Movie Studio is re-establishing itself, the China Motion Picture Corporation, a subsidiary of the political Department of the National Military Council, is now trying to fill the gap. This corporation was started some years ago, as the division of Cinema Education under the Political Training Department in the Generalissimo's Headquarters. As an integral part in the war of resistance, the China Motion Picture Corporation has produced films of patriotic nature. "Protect our Home", "Our last Stand", "Fight to the Last" etc.

Pictures in the process of being made are "Struggle", "I am a War Refugee", "Air Hero's Death", "Victory of Taierchwang", "Fisherman of the South" etc. The titles themselves suggest the nature of these films.

As to the actors, producers, directors, and scenarists who were associated with the movie industry in Shanghai before the war, they have also moved. Some went to Hankow, where they joined The China Motion Picture Corporation—among them are such personalities as Yin Yun-wei, Sze Tung-shau, all well-known directors; and Li Min-chien, Lily Lee, the actresses.

Other movie workers moved north—to Shensi; through lack of movie equipment, they have turned to the stage.

The cinema in China, with able workers to help it, and fired with patriotism and high principles, is sure to emerge as a great institution of art worthy of a great nation.

HITLER AND RUSSIAN OIL

(Continued from Page 1)

tioned that the Russian refineries are not equipped to produce the very high grade petrol now needed to make the best use of fast modern aircraft, but the Americans are shipping this vital fuel across the Pacific, and the huge refinery at Abadan, in Persia, can produce great quantities of the best aviation fuel. Otherwise, the Russians can produce, even with the Caucasus invaded, all the petrol, Diesel oil, and lubricating oil needed for their great armed forces and vast industries.

The Nazis tell us they can get the Caucasian oilfields back into full production of crude oil within thirty days. Such statements are pure Goebbels, as any oilfield man who, like the writer, has had to work with German oilfield equipment, appreciates only too well. The Nazis can produce a fair quantity of refinery equipment—and they need to, after the battering the R.A.F. has given their refineries, and after the Russians finished their mass attacks on the great Rumanian refinery town of Ploesti.

Graves Of Nazi Hopes

But Germany never has been, and never will be, able to produce all the many different oilfield equipment materials of good enough construction to drill new wells and to get production from the low-pressure pumping wells.

And even if the Germans were able to drill new wells, or to repair damaged wells, in the Caucasus, just take a good look at your map, and note the thousands—not just hundreds of miles over which the crude oil would have to be transported from the Caucasus to existing refineries in Europe Then remember that, for every mile covered by the crude oil, the refined products have to be carried back another mile to where they are needed—at the fighting fronts.

Germany has no expert pipeline layers, and no quantities of pipeline equipment, even though sufficient pipe may be manufactured in the Nazi-controlled countries. It took three years of untroubled effort to lay the Irak pipeline, with every available expert and piece of equipment, on the job. The Russians will not leave their great pipelines from their oilfields in the Caucasus for the Germans to use.

No, Hitler will gain nothing from the Caucasus. Those holes in the ground, out of which crude oil now comes, may well prove to be the graves of more Nazi hopes.

G. B. S. LEGENDS

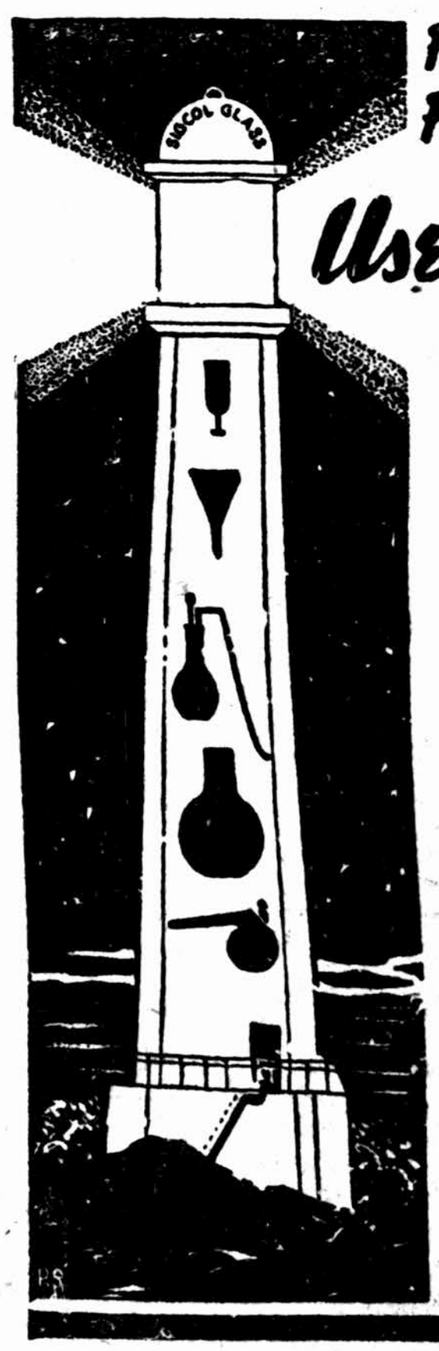
The irresponsible ever-young George Bernard Shaw has just told a group of London firemen, earning £3 10s. a week, how lucky they are not to have to pay super-tax. Some time ago I remember him declaring that, for his part, he would be perfectly satisfied with a country house, a town flat, two motor-cars and three or four thousand pounds in his pocket.

G.B.S. delights in making assertions like that. Years ago the story is told that he was addressing a meeting in Hyde Park on Socialism. He ended a magnificent peroration on the evils of capitalism by advising the crowd to go forthwith and seize the property of the rich by force. Then, as an afterthought, he added: 'But don't interfere with that Rolls Royce car across the street. That's mine.' Whether the story is true or not it's in the best Shaw tradition.

Recently Mr. Shaw contributed an article to a weekly magazine with which I am associated. Like a good journalist he had typed his own manuscript and, like most good journalists, his typing was execrable.

With the manuscript he sent a letter to the editor. From memory, the letter went something like this: 'Here is this darned thing. It is longer than you asked for but there is plenty of rubbish in the paper which you can cut out to make room for it. Don't spoil the sense by altering the paragraphs. If you do, I shall cancel my subscription.'

Needless to say, Mr. Shaw's instructions were carried out to the letter. The article he wrote was so brilliant that no editor could do otherwise—and G.B.S. is eighty-six years of age.—("London Calling").



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"Gracious! You don't say! But how shall I get rid of my present husband?"

After five years in an asylum, a man appeared before the examiner with a view to his release.

"And if we let you free," he was asked, "will you promise to keep clear of horse-racing, football pools, women drink, and late parties?"

"I will," was the reply.

"Lumme, we can't let him out—he's still barmy" was the attendant's comment.

* * * *

The list of prizewinners, at a competition included:—

"Mrs. Smith won the women's hammer-throwing contest by hurling the hammer 75 ft."

"Mr. Smith won the 100 yds., sprint."

* * *

"You want six guineas for that puppy?" asked the prospective purchaser. "Why, yesterday he was marked up at four guineas."

"Yes," replied the dealer, "but since then he has chewed up my wife's dress."

* * *

A country teacher asked his pupils to write a modern account of the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, and this is from one lad's effort:—

"'Open, sez me!' cried Ali, advancing towards the cave with a revolver in each hand."

* * * *

She: "Have you put the cat out, darling?"

Darling (sleepily): "I didn't even know it was on fire!"

Little Mother Evacuee: 'Mi! Jimmy, quick! Run back and tell Farmer Jones one of his cows is sitting in the damp grass."

A friend of Browne—recently engaged—was chiding him on his extravagance.

"You know, old chap" he said, 'you're a spendthrift, or lazy or something Every time you have anything to say to your girl you 'phone her. Why not write? It must be costing you a lot telephoning all that distance so often."

'Well, it does in a way." Browne admitted, "but she can't tie telephone calls with blue ribbon and store 'em in a drawer!"

As a birthday gift Jones adopted the original idea of opening an account for his wife at a bank. Shortly afterwards the bank manager met him and told him to tell his wife that her account was overdrawn.

Jones mentioned the matter to his better half, who heard the information with a casual: "Oh, is it?"

Next morning the bank manager received a communication from Mrs. Jones. When he opened the envelope he found a large sheet of paper on which was written on word—"Sneak!"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

A gangster rushed into a Chicago saloon shooting right and left.

"Al' you dirty shunk get outta here" he yelled

The customers fled in a hail of bullets. All except one little Englishman who stood at the bar calmly finishing his drink.

"Well?" 'snapped the gangster waving his smoking gun.

"Well," remarked the Englishman, "there certainly were a lot of them, weren't there!"

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the newly-arrived Irish maid to the officer's wife, "but is it Colonel or Major I should be calling the Captain?"

* * * *

"Does yo' take this woman for yo' lawfully wedded wife?" asked the coloured parson, glancing at the diminutive, watery-eyed tow-legged bridegroom who stood shrinking behind fifteen stone of feminity.

"Ah takes nothing," responded the bridegroom. "Ah's bein' took!"

Teacher: "I'm surprised at you, Ethel. Surely you know nobody loves a little girl who tells stories."

Ethel: "Yes they do. My sister's young man."

The two cowboys from Texas went for a ride on a bus. One wanted to sit inside, but the other declared he wanted to see what it was like on top. So up he went, only to return almost immediately, looking deadly pale.

"What's the matter?" asked the first cowboy. "are you ill?"

"No," came the reply, "but it's dangerous up there—there's no driver."

* * * *

Captain: "Well, Private Smith, what did you have for dinner?"

Private: "Taters, sir."

Captain (to sergeant): "What does he mean by 'taters,' sergeant?"

Sergeant: "It's only his ignorance, sir. He means spuds'."

* * *

"We've been walkin' out for five years now, Giles."

"Ay, it's time I bought a motyboike."

* * *

Victor: Well, Johnny!—I suppose you'll be starting school next year?"

Johnny: "Oh, no miss! What would I do in school? I can't even read or write."

* * *

Manager of French Restaurant (to diner): "Monsieur, we are famed for our snails."

Diner: "Yes; I've been served by one already."

* * *

"How did yo' get that soot on yoah coat boy?" asked the Negro comedian.

"Why, that ain't soot Rastus, that's dandruff!" replied his partner.

Thin man: "Hullo! What are you doing up here?"

Fat man: "Just sitting here, looking round."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Sometime ago we preached escapism in these Columns, escapism in the midst of bombs, wailing cirens, death cries of innocent men, women and children and what not. Did we not say, "Give us these books and then bring your bombs"!

Yes, we did. And now we realise that ours has not been a cry in the wilderness. This Good Earth is inhabited by many others who are prepared to give us a moral support in our creed, in our belief that the "world is too much with us." Uncle Sam seems to be one of them. For, before receiving his gigantic Flying Fortresses, tanks and bombs, we have received from this Arsenal of Democracies a masterpiece of fantasy on celluloid.

The much-talked-about American Mission has landed in India and has already launched upon a peaceful campaign of talks, parleys and discussions in the war and Cripps-ridden New Delhi. But at about the same time Walt Disney's FANTASIA also graced our shores, and gave us a pictorial—if not moral support in our creed of escapism.

*

Animated Music

In itself Fantasia is great and irresistible. But greater still is the promise which this picture holds. As one sees on the screen the dazzling and colourful sequences of this film, one feels that Fantasia is only the beginning of what can be accomplished in "seeing music and hearing pictures." And this is not merely American topsy-turvyism, but a feat which Walt Disney has accomplished in Fantasia.

This musical and colourful fantasy has no human glamour, no hero and no heroines. It is sheer fantasy unfurling itself rhythmically and harmoniously. There are no subtle dialogues which need effort and which, perhaps, prevent conversation between two friendly cine-goers sitting side by side, and thus deprive them of the joy of mutual appreciation—or depreciation.

Fantasia makes room for ample talk—and we say this because most cine-goers go to the Cinema to talk rather than to see or hear. But it would be better if we submit ourselves completely to the idyllic moods of the picture ungrudgingly. It permits plenty of talk and yet it would be better if there were none. In short it is the picture for complete solitary enjoyment. And we say this we are conscious of the fact that a solitary man is either a brute or a God.

ITALIAN OPERA

Courtesy: "The Gazette", Montreal

Imagination Run Riot

With Fantasia before him, the solitary man—the man who refuses to admit any ray of reality in this dream world—is indeed a God. Thus with superhuman objectivity he looks askance on the mythological characters on the slopes of Mount Olympus; on Pegasus, the winged horse; jolly Bachus, god of the vineyards, all powerful Zeus and his henchman, Vulcan, god of fire; Iris, the rainbow goddess; Diana, the huntress whose star-tipped arrow flashes across the sky straight from her bow; the crescent moon; and Morpheus who brings sleep to a tired world.

In the Dance of the Hours, the Disney crew really let imagination run riot. This spot of burlesque lightens the programme and provides hilarious humour as ostriches, elephants, hippos, and alligators trip gracefully and lightly through the intricate steps and patterns of the classical ballet.

Everything lends itself perfectly to the charming fantasy of Disney's imagination, when the world is peopled with dewdrop fairies and frost sprites and where even mushrooms and flowers and milkweed seeds dance in gay rhythm. The music has been discovered as a thrilling design for sound, where provokingly dramatic strains of melody wean themselves into a harmonious tapestry, infinitely beautiful structurally perfect.

So that is Fantasia. It would be perfect in its fantasy—but for the fact that at every stage the dream illusion is shattered when we instinctively pay compliments to the Disney imagination and yearn for the day when our indigenous film art will begin to soar aloft in the same strain

*

Intellectual Escapism

Fantasia provides for fantastic and beautiful escapism and so it is good. But there are other forms of escapism to which some of us take resort in these critical times. For example, the other day I witnessed some learned gentlemen fishing for truth in the presence of a silvery audience. Three speakers—one a religious celebrity, the other a scientist and the third an economist—knocked at the gates of Truth. But there was hardly any response. Yes it was the case of a cat refusing to come out of the bag. And when this drama of intellectual escapism ended I felt like saying that the truth was that none of the speakers spoke the truth. That, of course, does not imply that all the while they were trying to glorify the art of speaking lies. No! I am far from suggesting that.

Truth as "exposed" by these academicians was something beyond the common sense of man —something metaphysical, some great ideal of science or economic theory which always remains unachieved, and which when achieved seizes to be truth. Let us not bother with the truth of this truth. But then if this is truth it is so cold, and is significantly void of that "elan vitale" which is the basis of all life.

We do not intend to enter into this discussion—the discussion which has no solid and earthly basis of flesh and blood, of tears and smiles, and of the joys and vexations of man. Scratch the heart of a poor and needy man and you will discover the truth of life. That, we suggest, is a surer method of discovering truth as compared with the easy-chair medium. If our upper class intellectuals cannot do that then they may be partially reconciled to our point of view if only they accept the well-known Keatsian view of Truth:—

"Beauty is Truth. Truth Beauty,
That is all ye know and need to know".

That may simplify matters to a very great extent.

*

What Is Truth?

When we say this we make provision for the fact that the conclusions of the learned speakers may reflect ultimate truth—which unfortunately remains always ultimate. But this sort of intellectual escapism fails to give aesthetic satisfaction to our worried minds. If escapism is sheer fantasy it gives you a certain solace and peace which you need. But if it taxes the mind more than war then it is a taxation more exacting than the excess profit tax.

In England people have begun to realise that horse, dog and many other kinds of races and luxuries are incompatible with the spirit of total war. And, though rather belated, it is also being realised that stately dancing parties, balls, rhumbas and congas may well be postponed to better and prosperous days. Similarly we may suggest that our learned intellectuals may well postpone these serious discussions to better days, when peace and nothing but peace will rule the world. As long as there is war truth should be a simple and not a metaphysical or a supra-physical affairs.

To those who must fish for Truth we venture to suggest an easy method. They will find it in the heart of the valiant Chinese and the brave and patriotic Russian soldiers who are defending their motherland against the aggressors. Yes! truth, plain human truth, has forsaken the cities for the battlefields where it finds expression in valorous deeds and heroic defiance.

Below we quote a Russian soldier thinking of his beloved in the midst of bombs and bullets:—

Out of the dust and stench and the grime,
Out of the blood and the din,
Out of the darkness and grimness of time,
Comes your face—and the will to win

Whenever the breaking point has come,
When the dream of success won't but come true;
When the blood stained earth seems a friendly home—
Then comes the vision of you.

And the weariness goes, and the heartache and pain,
And the dead, dull feeling of "I don't care",
And the thought of you cools may heart like rain,
And strengthens my heart and drains out fear"—

That indeed is truth simple and plain—the truth which admits of the qualities of flesh and blood. Fantasia and this cry of the human heart in anguish—these we suggest are the only two reasonable and possible reactions to War.

Fishing for truth in any other way may amount to fishing in troubled waters.

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Russian Proverbs

That which is taken in with the milk only goes out with the soul.

A mother's love will draw up from the depth of the sea.

Even in hell the peasant will have to serve the landlord, for, while the latter is boiling in a cauldron, the former will have to stoke the fire under it.

Go before God with justice, before the judge with money.

Do We Blush?

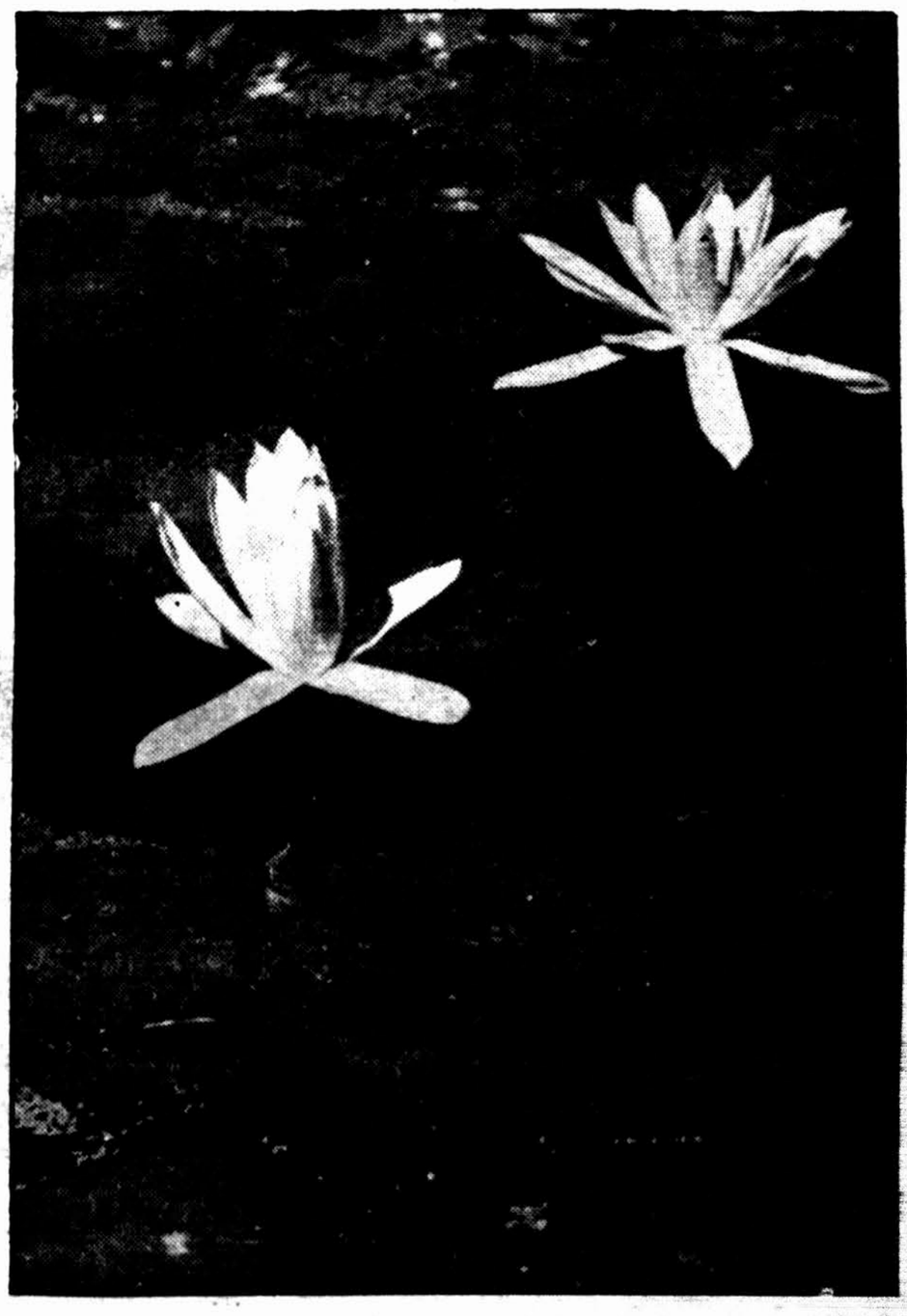
Dedicated to the set of
"Chroniclers"
Who a'm at being realistic and terse;
Thinking with insight
In zest and zeal they write,
And manage to turn the Last Page firs'!

—PRABHAT S. VAIDYA.

GLORY OF A DYING DAY

—*Chiman Mewada*

MELODIA



FULL BLOWN

—*Adi K. Sett*

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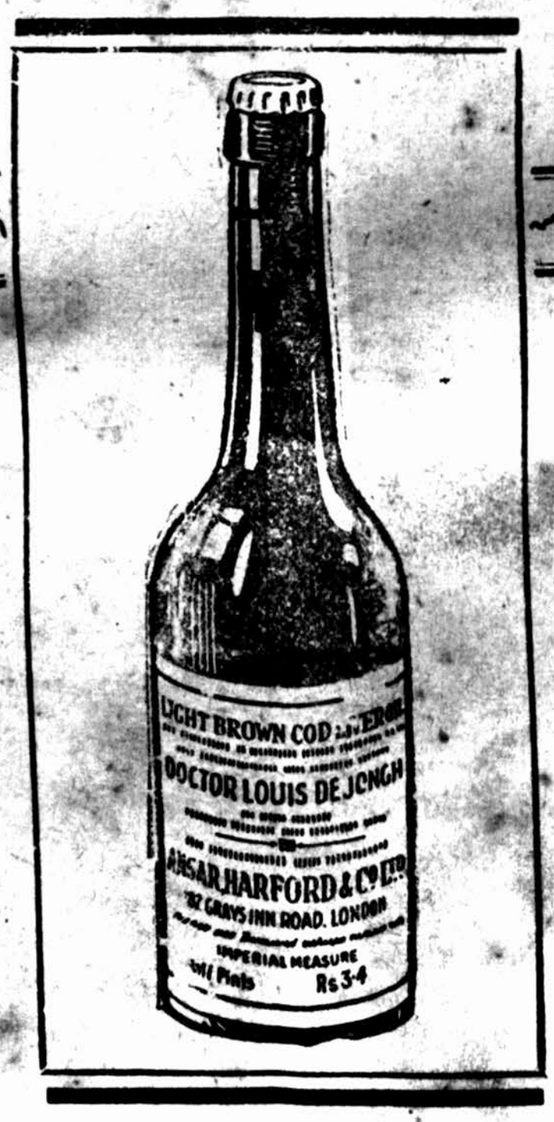

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